



The Week in Focus

High War Resistance;
Dust; Power; Heroism

The world resists war. Imagine the effect in 1914 if the following dispatches had burst over Europe:

Saturday, May 29: German battleship Deutschland bombed this evening by Spanish Loyalist aircraft while off duty from international naval patrol. German seamen killed, 23; seriously wounded, 19; slightly wounded, 64.

Monday, May 31: Five German warships retaliate by bombarding Loyalist port of Almeria at dawn. Killed, more than 20; injured, more than 100.

These dispatches actually broke over Europe and the world this week. Yet a new week is opening with conciliation rather than war in the ascendancy.

The world resists war. Yet for one awful moment it seemed that the Spanish tinderbox had at last flashed into flames with no end in sight to the consequences.

So grave was the threat that the United States Government detached from its customary detachment toward Europe's private quarrels. Secretary Hull appealed to the German and Spanish Governments for a peaceful settlement.

Britain led a concerted mediatory effort in Europe. The International Non-Intervention Committee at London sought to salvage the naval patrol, from which both Germany and Italy had withdrawn.

Since Italian warships remained on duty off Spain in a private blockade designed to stop supplies from reaching the Loyalists, steps were proposed for joint naval action by neutrals to protect neutral vessels.

The presence of Russian ships in the Mediterranean, carrying supplies to the Loyalists, made possible a clash with Italian or German ships.

Remedial Measures
Sponsors of the non-intervention policy saw lessons to be learned. The Deutschland, when bombed, lay at anchor off the rebel island of Ibiza in the Baleares.

Germany claims that the Deutschland had a right to run into the nearest port when off duty. The Loyalist Government at Valencia claims the Deutschland never should have anchored in a rebel stronghold.

Valencia also charges that Deutschland guns fired first on the planes which bombed her. Germany denies this, pointing out that the crew was forward in unprotected quarters—hardly in fighting trim.

The bombing might never have occurred if neutral ports had been provided for ships of the international patrol. So the London committee weighs the value of having such ports in future.

Germany and Italy remain outside the London committee until the safety of their ships can be assured.

Provocations
The Deutschland incident climaxed a series of provocations against neutral vessels.

As long ago as May 14, the British destroyer Hunter, on patrol duty off Almeria, was rocked by a blast near the waterline. If a floating mine caused the explosion, which killed several British sailors, what was the mine doing in waters under neutral patrol?

Nearly two weeks later, a French commercial plane was shot down on May 26 by insurgent planes at Sepeleva, 12 miles northwest of Bilbao. The ship was on regular passenger service from Biarritz, France, to Bilbao. Four passengers escaped serious injury. France took no reprisals.

Insurgents struck neutrals again when Gen. Francisco Franco looted his war hornets against Valencia, temporary seat of the Loyalist Government. The merchant vessel Cabin, flying the British flag, was struck. Six killed, eight injured. The British freighter Pinzon was also struck, but did not explode. Britain took no reprisals.

Italy and Germany on May 29 accused the Loyalist Government of bombing their naval patrol vessels off the island of Mallorca.

Germany, in taking military reprisals this week cited the earlier warning to Spain as justification under international law for shelling Almeria. No further reprisals at present are indicated.

Von Blomberg in Rome
War resistance is high, but the need for resistance grows more imperative daily. Some observers say the world does not want war. "Yet," they view war as inevitable, the only possible outcome of the arms race.

One cartoon of the week shows 12 runs and military airplanes spelling "only one thing, WAR."

One element of "no war yet" is the unreadiness in arms building of certain countries, and the angling for potential allies. The visit of Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, German War Minister, to Rome this week raises ques-

On Berlin Visit

Joachim von Ribbentrop
German Ambassador at London Consults
Reichsfuhrer Hitler on Spanish PatrolReich Questions
Valencia Pledge
Against BombingBy a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 5.—Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador at London and one of Reichsfuhrer Hitler's closest advisers in foreign affairs, is coming to Berlin today to consult with Herr Hitler concerning Berlin's policy on new British proposals of international control of Spanish waters, according to reliable information here.

Meanwhile, in informed circles emphasis continues to be laid upon the uncertain value of any guarantee that it will not in future bomb ships of the patrolling powers. The question is asked whether Valencia air men are likely to place a higher value upon the interests of the Comintern or upon their responsibilities in any guarantees which the Valencia Government will conceivably give.

Seeks Reply on Reprisals
Germany also appears to want a much more definite answer from England as to what shall be done by the control fleets in case of another "outrage." England, it is pointed out here, has not stated that in case of another attack all the control powers will automatically participate in defense, and in a punitive expedition of reprisals.

This, it is said here, would be a genuine example of collective cooperation. But England, however, has only offered "concentration" of a diplomatic kind so that, according to German opinion there would still exist the danger that a lack of decision or promptness on the part of the control powers would serve to encourage an aggressor to still further outrages.

Comintern Call Quoted
In support of Germany's contention that the Valencia Government cannot be trusted, since it is represented here as being synonymous with Moscow, the telegram of Georg Dimitroff, general secretary of the Comintern, is quoted.

In this telegram Mr. Dimitroff calls upon the Spanish Government to unite in common action against the military intervention of Germany and Italy in Spain. This is given here as another proof that Moscow desires the breakup of the International Non-Intervention Committee, and also indicates where the real enemies of international cooperation for peace are to be found.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5.—The German and French replies to the British Government's proposals to facilitate German and Italian resumption of co-operation in the Spanish patrol

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Best Bargain
On Court Held
Roosevelt AimTwo-Judge 'Compromise'
Now Seen as Acceptable
to White House

Success in Doubt

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The widespread impression prevailed here today that President Roosevelt has instructed his congressional leaders to go ahead and break the deadlock over the Supreme Court plan by making the best bargain they can contrive.

If this impression is correct, and it was generally accepted on Capitol Hill last night, it means that the President's original court bill is discarded, and that the fight has begun to get a two-judge "compromise."

Such a bargain, presumably easy a month or two ago, has now become highly doubtful. It is not clear that the President can get any legislation through the Senate on the subject of the Supreme Court at all, although all such conclusions must be taken with sweeping reserves.

A bargaining period has opened, and with so many diverse factors thrown into the horse-swapping pool, it would be venturesome to forecast the outcome.

With the impression that orders have gone down to strike a bargain, goes the speculation that events may now quicken, and if an agreement is really reached, the heavy legislative program now stranded behind the court deadlock would begin to move.

Plans to Speed Program
To speed things along, President Roosevelt today conferred with Speaker Bankhead, Majority Leader Rayburn, and Representative Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky on methods of expediting legislative labors in the House.

By putting the spotlight on legislative duties in general, the President removed it from his court plan, thus conforming with the general impression here that some sort of a bargain may speedily be worked out, to permit real legislative progress.

After an hour's conference, the following legislative program was outlined by Speaker Bankhead and Representative Rayburn:

1. Judiciary reorganization: The House probably will await Senate action; Mr. Roosevelt did not discuss a compromise.

2. Governmental reorganization: Mr. Roosevelt asked for a report on the progress of the House part of a joint Senate-House committee considering the program to create two new cabinet positions and abolish the comptroller general's office.

3. Taxes: Discussed whether legislation is necessary at this session to plug avoidance of taxes through loopholes; House scheduled to take action Thursday to continue nuisance taxes.

4. National Planning: Discussed plans for committee hearings on Administration recommendation to create new TVA's throughout the country to develop land and water resources.

5. Farm Tenancy: Mr. Roosevelt has agreed to an experimental aid program costing \$10,000,000 in 1937-38; \$25,000,000 in 1938-39, and \$50,000,000 a year thereafter.

6. Wages and Hour Legislation: A general discussion on when the House can consider the President's request for legislation to set minimum wage, maximum hour and anti-child labor standards.

7. Housing: Bill probably will be pushed as soon as executive departments agree on methods of financing.

The legislative list was virtually the same as President Roosevelt discussed earlier this week with Senate majority leader Robinson, except

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Partial Publicity Planned
For Names of Tax Dodgers;
Committee Agrees on RulesNo Promiscuous Announcement of Individuals but
in Certain Specific Instances Names Will Be
Published as 'Examples'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Congressional committees have agreed on rules under which the names of millionaires tax dodgers may be made public in the forthcoming inquiry.

There will be no promiscuous announcement of names by individual members of the committees which have the big tax-evasion hunt in their hands. But the House Ways and Means Committee, in certain specific instances, will be permitted to publish names to establish examples of the kind of practice which it seeks to correct.

The agreement brings to a conclusion a bitter undercurrent row between the Rules Committee of Chairman John O'Connor (D) of New York and the Ways and Means Committee of Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina.

This question of publicity is causing a furor in the capital. It is recognized that the prospect of exposing large scale tax evasion by well known rich people has possibilities of enormous interest, surrounded with demagogic appeal.

At the same time, advance indications are that a wide number of the well-to-do people have become excessively uncomfortable over the immediate legislative outlook.

Behind the scenes it is expected that every sort of pressure may be exerted to prevent exposure of specific individuals. Washington has not seen a situation so surrounded with possibilities of public exorcism for a long time. At the same time it is felt that there is real need for remedial action. Legislative leaders are attempting to pre-

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Showdown Due
For Postal Ban
On Strike MailCourt Appeal Likely in
Refusal to Deliver
Food to Mills

Officials Silent

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The question of the whole relationship of the use of the United States mails in strike emergencies became a major issue here today with political implications.

The issue was raised last night by the release here to Washington correspondents of a lengthy description of unsuccessful efforts of the Republic Steel Corporation to send parcel post packages containing food to employees of the company working in its picketed plant at Niles, Ohio.

It was learned today the company probably will follow up this public appeal in the press with court action against the Post Office Department in an effort to force it by mandamus proceedings to accept food packages for delivery to the plant.

No Official Answer
No official answer has been made by the post office to charges that have bowed to the will of strike leaders in this case. However, Jesse M. Donaldson, Deputy Chief Assistant Postmaster General, repeated informally a previous declaration that it is the policy of the department to make only "normal" deliveries in troubled areas and to refuse to accept in the mails any packages which are abnormal in character.

Impartiality Cited
He further contended this is an old policy of the Post Office Department which goes back many years and was practiced under the previous Republican Administration in similar instances of strike-closed plants. He said it is being pursued impartially against employers and employees alike. During the General Motors strike at Flint, Mich., earlier this year, he said the wife of a sit-down striker tried to send a food package to her husband in the plant by special delivery and the post office refused to accept the package on the same grounds that it is now refusing to accept food for delivery in a picketed plant.

Another instance of what is meant by "abnormal" deliveries was provided in the case of a strike of truck drivers working for a Philadelphia department store. The store, according to Mr. Donaldson, expected the Post Office Department to take over the business of handling its deliveries direct from the store itself. This was refused and packages were accepted for delivery only if carried to an outside postal station by employees of the store. That is, the post office refused to handle unusual business for the store from its substation inside the store.

Listed as Abnormal
In the case of the Niles plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, the post office contends that any food shipment to the plant would be "abnormal" in that previous to the strike there were never any food deliveries to the plant. Most mail, Mr. Donaldson added, went to the offices of the company which are now within the picket line.

Deliveries are being maintained to the offices, but the post office sees no reason why it should start a new and unusual service to the plant itself.

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Leads Attack

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin
U. S. Vice-President Denounces
Brewery PropagandaLindbergh Sees
Rocket as Next
Transport Step

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5 (AP)—

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh predicted today that commerce "must look to the rocket if we hope to attain speeds of transport above a few hundred miles an hour."

In a letter to Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, read today at its commencement exercises, the aviator-scientist asserted rocket experiments by Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark might lead "a rocket enthusiast" to predict "an unguarded moment that we will eventually travel at speeds governed only by the acceleration which the human body can stand."

Colonel Lindbergh's letter, written in England a month ago, pointed out that "from the standpoint of science the rocket offers the only known possibility of sending instruments to altitudes above those reached by sounding balloons. Observations taken outside of the earth's atmosphere, or even in the higher levels of the atmosphere, would be of immense value in the study of such subjects as astronomy, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism."

On the other hand, he pointed out that "from the standpoint of war we must consider the fact that rockets may carry explosives faster than the airplane and farther than the projectile."

Experiments Traced
Colonel Lindbergh traced Professor Goddard's early experiments with rockets and jet propulsion in the Clark laboratories, grants from the Smithsonian Institution, and the 1929 grant from Daniel Guggenheim which permitted him to devote full time to rocket research on uninhabited plains near Roswell, N. M.

Earlier this week Professor Goddard explained during a visit at Worcester that he and his aides at 1929 had solved a knotty problem in parachute construction to permit bringing the rocket and its delicate instruments down gently.

He said a gyroscope had solved stabilization problems, and the new task ahead was to streamline and lighten the projectile to permit its fuel to carry instruments and a radio transmitter farther.

Lindbergh's Letter
Colonel Lindbergh's letter follows in full.

"Clark University is taking part in a project which may have far-reaching effects on the future of civilization. For many years a member of

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Beer Publicity
Stirs W.C.T.U.
Counter-AttackBrewer Temperance Claim
Denounced as False
by Mrs. Colvin

Capital Convention

Entrance of Government
Into Rum Manufacturing
Assailed by SpeakerBy a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Efforts of brewers of the United States to promote a nationwide beer-selling campaign, through heavily financed propaganda invading even the church, were denounced by the Women's Christian Temperance Union at its sixteenth triennial world convention here.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, national vice-president of the W. C. T. U., cited the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, which is the spearhead of the big beer campaign, as one of the major challenges confronting organizations interested in promoting temperance. This movement, she said, making use of it does of high-powered publicity experts, constitutes one of the principal threats to sobriety to emerge since repeal.

Temperance Claim Denied
Mrs. Colvin denied assertions of brewers that beer is a temperance drink. She warned women of propaganda which already has gone so far that national broadcasting chains with a rule against liquor advertising will allow beer to be advertised on the air. She also told them that: "There is not a state in the United States today where beer is not legally sold." And that, "in some states, brewers have attempted to dissociate beer from other liquors so people have no opportunity to ever vote on the outlawry of beer since local option provisions in some states provide only for a vote on hard liquors."

Aspects of Problems
Other aspects of the liquor problem in the United States today stressed by Mrs. Colvin were:

1. Entrance of the Federal Government into the rum manufacturing business at the Virgin Islands with \$2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money.

2. Rapid increase in consumption of liquor from year to year.

3. Expenditure of \$35,000,000 a year by liquor interests for advertising campaigns to create new customers.

4. Increase in the national drink bill from \$2,440,000,000 in the peak pre-prohibition year to \$3,500,000,000 in 1935.

5. Increase in number of places where liquor is sold from 177,000 before prohibition to more than 422,000 today.

6. Employment of three times as many girls as barmaids and hostesses as are being educated in the nation's colleges.

7. Failure of prisoners in penal institutions to decline with repeal.

8. Increased fatalities in automobile accidents out of proportion to the increased sale of gasoline.

Appeal to Mothers
"Today America is concerned with the problem of both men and women drinking," Mrs. Colvin declared. "Mothers of the future generation are being appealed to by liquor interests in their sales promotion and propaganda. The attempt to make drinking respectable by changing the character of the surroundings of the places where it is sold instead of decreasing the consumption is enticing those who never would have entered an old-type saloon."

Before Mrs. Colvin spoke, the convention witnessed a colorful ceremony in which representatives of the 48 states placed cut-outs of their states in a huge map frame to show distribution of 26,000 new W. C. T. U. members enrolled in honor of overseas guests. Each state at the convention is host to a foreign country. New York is host to England; Virginia to South Africa; Massachusetts to Estonia, and so on.

A forecast by Mrs. Adah Hagler, director of the field service, that "temporary failure" of the temperance cause in the United States would in the end be turned into a "glorious victory," was heartily applauded.

Accumulation of \$423,111 toward the \$1,000,000 national temperance education fund which the W. C. T. U. hopes to raise by 1939, centenary of the birth of Frances E. Willard, its founder, was reported by Mrs. Margaret C. Munroe, treasurer.

Emphasis the liquor interests are placing on food value, tonic effect and digestive aid of their product is making the W. C. T. U.'s alcohol educational campaign more necessary than ever. Dr. Maud Allen of Los Angeles, Calif., medical temperance director, told the convention. "The National W. C. T. U. groups are carrying on more and more effective presentations of the truth, and correcting more liquor misrepresentations than ever before," she said. W. C. T. U. work in schools in many nations was described by Miss Christine Tinning of London.

During an international program last night, Mrs. Helmi Maelo, Estonian novelist and journalist, told of arranging nearly 1000 mothers' conferences last year, attended by 200,000 persons, or almost one fifth

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Industry Urges Professors To Seek Practical Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., June 5.—To make the vocational training in universities more practical, industrialists visiting the University of Illinois urged in a conference here that some of the college faculty spend time in industry. This would enable teachers to fit their students better for the day, following graduation when they shuffle off their caps and gowns and look about for a job, they argued.

Some 200 Illinois manufacturers accepted the University of Illinois' invitation this spring to visit the campus and talk over the problems of business education with the university staff. Both groups recognized the value of closer co-operation, the industrialists pointing out that just as the professors had need of more practical knowledge of industry, so they themselves could gain by learning new theories propounded by the university.

Practical Training

A trend toward more practical training among professors was reported. A summer course, to cite one example, is being arranged by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers for a group of professors to be given in manufacturing firms. It was said that 60 professors in agricultural engineering and agricultural economics will devote a short course of training to studying some phase of business in each of several of the leading agricultural manufacturing plants. The industries are going to pay the expenses of the men with the hope that this practical business training will be of more value than further book learning, it was learned at the conference.

"There is a need that honest educators and honorable business men speak the same language," declared B. C. Heacock, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. "This is necessary as we approach the time when both will be talking to the public of the fine joint venture of building citizens and serving the everyday wants of mankind."

College Like Factory

"The college is like the factory that makes hand-me-down clothes. The clothes are made of good ma-

terial and by good workmen but they don't quite fit anyone. The college earnestly tries to educate a lot of men by running them all over the same track, regardless of their individual possibilities. Thousands of hand-me-downs are destined to the alteration department—the business job—before they fit any situation. Our joint job should be first to so fashion the product as to require the least possible alteration. Then we should have to alter as little as possible so as not to redesign a lot of good material, construction, and style out of the product.

"Full preparation of college students for a useful and profitable vocation is the joint job of both educator and business man, and success can only be attained when each has a working knowledge of the other's practices and problems."

The co-operation between the university and industry was seen as a necessity if the products in manpower are to avoid the "alteration" department after leaving college before they finally get established in a job for which they can be fitted, it was said.

Big Need of Students

The ability to take hold and get started in some job is worth far more to a graduate than a lot of fine knowledge about refinancing, reorganizing, and rehabilitating a business—knowledge which he may never need—it was pointed out by Mr. Heacock.

"Isn't it at this point," he asked, "where helpful collaboration should be employed? Would it not be helpful to the training which would come from school and industry having arranged their joint task of man-building so there would be no sharp line between school and work?"

A two-year factory course open to graduating students carried on in the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Peoria, was pointed to as one project in which the attempt was made to bring more closely together the practical knowledge of industry and the theoretical knowledge in textbooks.

12 Townsend Leaders Resign

CHICAGO, June 5 (P)—Twelve officials of the Townsend national organization resigned today because of "repeated public utterances . . . attacking the President and his Administration," which they attributed to Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the old-age pension movement.

The officials, who in a formal statement criticized Dr. Townsend's attacks "on legislation not associated with the aims of the organization," were:

Gilmour Young, national secretary-treasurer; Gilman Beeler, director of the Townsend National League; Harry B. Presson, manager of the Townsend Club department; Jeanne E. Sweeney, editor of the Townsend weekly women's page; J. H. Hall, auditor of the weekly and of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, Inc.; Arthur L. Johnson, chairman of the Washington legislative committee; J. W. Brinton, vice-president and general manager; T. W. Hughes, manager of the educational department; Walter D. Hickman, associate editor of the weekly; W. L. Stahl, editor of the Townsend weekly; Willis Owen, Townsend Plan business analyst, and P. M. McGeary, Washington correspondent.

The mass resignations, Mr. Brinton said, were addressed to Dr. Townsend and effective today. He said the resignations had been accepted "verbally."

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In the Retinue of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'



Central Park Memorial Unveiled to Frances Hodgson Burnett
Herbert S. Houston Miss Bessie Vonnoh Miss Verity Burnett Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Who Made the Presentation Sculptor Granddaughter of the Author

Regional Control Urged for Power Finds Precedent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Use of the region as a unit of government in the United States is not an entirely new thing.

When President Roosevelt proposed in his message to Congress June 3 that seven regions be set up to develop and direct the use of waterpower and other natural resources, he was not entering uncharted fields.

More than 100 different sets of field districts already are used by the Federal Government for administration and planning purposes. Practically every federal agency administers some of its functions on a regional basis.

The Treasury has customs districts, tax collection districts, mint districts, secret service districts, narcotic enforcement districts. The Department of Justice has federal penitentiary districts, bureau of investigation districts. The Department of Agriculture has public roads districts, weather forecasting districts, forest service districts. The Department of Labor has immigration and naturalization districts. The Federal Reserve Board has its own districts, and so on.

Increasing Evidence

Though state boundaries are firmly imbedded in the Constitution there has been recent years increasing evidence of the inadequacy of single states to carry out all planning programs necessary for conserving natural resources.

One illustration has been the widespread effort to negotiate interstate compacts. More than 30 state compacts have been approved by Congress since 1918. They have dealt chiefly with watersheds, oil conservation, labor standards and crime prevention.

Another indication has been the growth of an extensive interstate co-operation movement expressed through such organizations as the commission on Uniform State Laws, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, the Governors' Conference, and the Council of State Governments.

Two local planning commissions already are active—the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission and the New England Regional Planning Commission. The Tennessee Valley Authority was the first federally-created regional planning body.

A recent report of the National Resources Committee, set up by President Roosevelt to study planning, pointed to the "inadequacy of state powers to meet pressing problems of water use and control, land use, erosion and mineral policies overlapping state lines."

Problem Overlooked

"Government in the United States," the report said, "is too frequently presented as a conflict between the National Government and the States. One is continually being accused of encroaching on the other. A problem often overlooked in the debate is the fact that the major problem areas frequently overlap state boundaries and yet cover only a part of the nation."

Production areas, manufacturing districts, lines of transportation, and watersheds, were described as "no respecter of political boundaries."

The National Resources Committee describes regionalism as "not a Balkanization of the United States but a better organization of our American national purposes—a more effective promotion of the public welfare."

"A regional organization," it says, "should not be considered as a new form of sovereignty, even in embryo. It need never develop to the state where it will have elected officers, a legislative body, and the power to tax."

AAA Milk Rule Revived

WASHINGTON, June 5 (P)—The office of Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont said yesterday President Roosevelt had signed a bill reenacting the milk marketing provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. The law becomes effective immediately, AAA officials said.

The Abbott Lesson

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Memorial Set Up in Central Park To Author of 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5.—In the name of Frances Hodgson Burnett, "Romantic Lady," friend of children and of gardens, teller of stories of endurance and courage and faith, a little corner of the new conservatory garden in Central Park is set aside, where children for many years to come may read and dream and hear stories like those she wrote.

In a simple ceremony, with members of the family, long-time friends and writers, publishers, and people of the theater participating, a bird fountain was presented to the city in her memory and was accepted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

The fountain, which shows figures of a boy and a girl, symbolizing eternal childhood, is the work of Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh. It was unveiled by Miss Verity Burnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Burnett.

Mr. Burnett, who described his mother in the "Romantic Lady," and friends who were associated with her personal and professional days, took part in the program. Herbert S. Houston presided. A tribute to Mrs. Burnett was read by Mrs. August Belmont.

A sonnet to Mrs. Burnett, written by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, was read by Mrs. Edwin Millikin, who, as Elsie Leslie, acted in "Editha the Burglar."

Pupils from Public School No. 47 for the Deaf, where Mrs. Burnett

'Flash Spectrum' in Solar Eclipse

One Chief Objective of Observers

NEW YORK, June 5 (P)—The "flash spectrum"—a dazzling display of colors during an eclipse when the sun's outer layer is figuratively peeled back for a few seconds so that instruments can peer thousands of miles down into the hot depths—is a main objective of observers of the total eclipse of the Pacific Ocean next Tuesday.

In all astronomy there are not one dozen perfect photographic records of this "flash." It requires all the most instantaneous, perfect focusing at 30,000,000 miles, a job so difficult that the world's greatest "flash spectrum" expert at this eclipse has spent nearly a month practicing his focus in advance at Canton Island.

He is Dr. Samuel A. Mitchell, director of Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, and research leader of the National Geographic Society's U. S. Expedition.

The sun's surface is a double layer of fire. The inner one is the photosphere, which looks like a solid ball. The outer is the chromosphere, a layer of blazing gases 5000 to 8000 miles deep.

It is this chromosphere layer into which Dr. Mitchell will look for a few seconds on June 8 if there are no clouds. The looking has to be done with the spectroscopic, the glass prism, or ruled grating, which heanges sunlight into a perfect rainbow. When turned on the full sun, this spectroscopic shows a rainbow

June Snow Surprises Three Western States

DENVER, Colo., June 5 (P)—A June snow—westerners scarcely could believe what their own eyes saw—melted on the highlands of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana today but the shocked weather-were not ready to predict that summer was here.

Contrasted with the freakishly large fluffs of snow that fell on Cheyenne, Wyo., was the muddy rain falling on Lamar, in southeastern Colorado's dust-brown desert. A dust storm reached Lamar just as the rain started.

Canal Zone Air Force To Get 60 New Planes

COLON, Canal Zone, June 5 (P)—Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, nineteenth wing commander, announced yesterday the army's air force for defense of the strategic Panama Canal Zone will be increased by 60 planes by next February.

Twelve new bombers are expected here next month, and the next assignment is scheduled to arrive in November, the commander said. The new craft will include bombers, pursuit ships, and possibly transport planes.

Official Warns Against Falsely Posed Queries

WASHINGTON, June 4 (P)—G. R. Parker, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, warned employers today against distributing unauthorized questionnaires purporting to be required by the board and intended, he said, to disclose union affiliations, religion, or other personal affairs of employees.

Mr. Parker said the warning was prompted by complaints that some employers were circulating such questionnaires among their employees.

Army Transport Ablaze With Explosives Aboard

COLON, Panama, June 5 (P)—Her No. 5 hatch ablaze, the United States Army transport Ludington, carrying 600 tons of hand grenades and TNT, arrived today off the Cristobal breakwater.

Stringent precautions were taken against the possibility of an explosion.

A platoon of firemen and Panama Canal zone fire inspectors met the burning transport and escorted her to the isolated explosion anchorage in Limon Bay.

Official Laxness Assailed by Judge In Election Fraud

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5 (P)—Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves on June 2 assailed county authorities for ignoring "a perfect catalogue of state crimes" disclosed by the Government's prosecution of November election frauds. "There is somebody, some influence, some system back of all this," he declared in his court.

He referred to testimony of wholesale vote thefts and ballot tampering, developed since the Government began its sweeping investigation last winter. Five defendants sentenced on June 2 brought to 45 the number of politicians and precinct workers who have been given terms ranging from probation to five years in prison.

"Defense attorneys in the cases I have heard have admitted wholesale violations of state laws," the judge declared. "When I have instructed the juries I have set forth a perfect catalogue of state crimes."

"Have Done Nothing"

"Yet the pathetic cry of an oppressed people has fallen on heedless and deaf ears. . . . Those who are elected to protect the people from oppression and prosecute violations have not acted. There has not been a move to prosecute. Not a word has been said in protest."

"They have done nothing," the judge declared.

Remarking the similarity of testimony in the trials, the judge said, "Indications were that there was an organized system to change and miscount ballots. . . . Any reasonable man would conclude there is something in the background."

"These defendants were instructed to do what they did. Somebody here, probably prominent, has induced these people to do these things."

Heaviest Sentence

The judge ordered the heaviest sentence of the prolonged investigation—five years' imprisonment—for Robert Strohm, a Democratic precinct captain. Other sentences:

Thomas Audley, Democratic challenger, three years in prison; Gene Riley, Democratic judge, two years in a federal reformatory; Mrs. Ifene Ervin, Republican clerk, 60 days in jail; George Arnold, a Democratic judge who pleaded guilty and testified for the Government, was placed on two years' probation.

Ban on Tipping Attacks an Old French Custom

PARIS, June 5 (P)—The Chamber of Deputies voted yesterday to abolish tipping, an old French custom. A Government bill, which goes now to the Senate, survived a heated debate over whether such a deep-rooted practice could be wiped out by law effectively. It won by a slim, two-vote margin.

The bill is part of the People's Front program which considers tipping "contrary to human dignity" and less remunerative than fixed wages. Hotel interests opposed it. Tourist sentiment was not consulted.

Third Supply Plane Reaches Polar Camp

MOSCOW, June 5 (P)—Dr. Otto J. Schott, head of the Soviet Union's North Pole Expedition, radioed that I. P. Mazuruk today landed the last of three supply planes at the ice floe camp.

Mr. Mazuruk, pilot of one of the ships that flew about 560 miles from the Soviet Island base May 26, had been unable to find the camp and came down about 32 miles away.

The population of the ice floe outpost immediately began unloading stores from Mr. Mazuruk's craft so all but four members of the expedition could fly back to Rudolf Island as soon as weather permits.

Mr. Mazuruk's plane brought a dog which will live through the winter with the four men in their elder-down-lined hut.

Circle Presents Play For Winnwood School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5.—An entertainment given at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night by The Circle, social club of young people, for the benefit of Winnwood school, Lake Grove, Long Island, was attended by a sizable audience of friends and well-wishers of the school.

"Friend of the Family," a one-act comedy by Edith Bernard Delano, was presented by a cast made up of Circle members. This was followed by "The Circle's Cruise," a musical revue, by members of The Circle, which ran the gamut of popular hit numbers, interspersed with a trained animal act, piano solos, dances and impersonations.

The finale, "Easter Parade," from "As Thousands Cheer," brought the entire company on the stage of the Roosevelt's grand ballroom.

25 String Bands Fiddle At East Texas Reunion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Texas, June 5.—Twenty-five string bands from East Texas counties took part in the sixth annual East Texas Fiddlers' Reunion held here recently.

Old-time "break downs" were the order of the day, with modern sound equipment and directional horns carrying the melody almost to the outskirts of the town. Square-dance teams staged specialty numbers on the public square to entertain the crowd of about 10,000 visitors.

Beginning at 1 p. m., the music continued almost without interruption until midnight. A number of the string bands were selected to go to the Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition at Dallas.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

tions of possible German and Italian military collaboration. The Duce himself met the German War Minister in Rome.

Bids to Germany

Meanwhile Britain, France, and the League powers sought at Geneva to water power back into the current of organized peace. Resumption of talks for a new "Locarno" peace pact in Western Europe was conditioned on the linking of this pact with a similar one for Central and Eastern Europe. Both Italy and Germany would be included.

Military operations in Spain brought the bombing of Barcelona as well as Valencia. The Insurgent drive against the Basques suffered from loss of General Mola, who crashed in an airplane. Loyalist armies also drove north against Segovia, distracting Insurgent attention somewhat from Bilbao.

Switzerland barred an arms smuggling ring at Nyon, Basel, and Geneva.

The League of Nations Council in effect left the Spanish conflict in the hands of the London committee, by merely adopting a resolution deploring the bombing of open towns. Loyalist troops at Vayoz sought action in vain.

Assassinations, like this week's bombings, contain the explosives of war, so the League has summoned a parley on terrorism. The assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Marseilles in 1934 was in everyone's thoughts. That incident was one of the earlier proofs that the postwar world doesn't want war. A lesser provocation, the assassination of an Archduke, in 1914 tripped off the World War.

Geneva's settlement of the Alexandretta dispute between France and Turkey was virtually completed this week, pleasing both sides.

Dust and Power

While dust swirled again over towns in America's "Dust Bowl," blotting out the sun and piling desolation where once were farms, President Roosevelt asked Congress for long-term preventive action.

Dust storms, droughts and floods were linked in the message as results of abusing nature's bounties. The remedy proposed is regional, with federal action only as the final co-ordination of regional efforts.

Seven regional agencies or authorities are proposed.

But dust prevention through planting grass is only one aspect of the plan. Sand-buried cities of the Sahara and Gobi testify to the value of action in time.

Power, water power, is geared into drought and flood control. By coincidence, Boulder Dam on Tuesday began producing power under a contract calling for return of \$361,000,000 in 50 years.

The Supreme Court also ended its generally pro-New Deal term by

Heroinists: New York's Battery dockmaster, "Buck" McNeil, makes his first drowning rescue; Governor Earle of Pennsylvania saves his dog from drowning; a rudderless ship is towed into Woonung, China.

Whimsies: A Bulgarian poet's acoustic lands him in jail; a New York commuter "retires" at 749,972 miles; a Massachusetts baker offers his business to strikers for a steady job at \$30 weekly.

Sport: United States Davis Cup team defeats Australia in zone final.

Golden Gate Bridge: Ends first week of heavy traffic, six lanes wide, 3000 cars an hour.

Labor: Violence marks United States steel strikes; A. F. of L. and C. I. O. lock horns; Ford fight is delayed; Governor Lehman signs New York act against goods made by child labor; also, Canadian steel strikes, Mexican oil and related strikes.

Aviation: Soviet polar radio misbehaves; polar sea found 2½ miles deep; "Red Corner" drifts; Amelia Earhart reaches Brazil on west-east flight around world.

Estate 25 Million; Tax One-Half

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 5 (P)—John D. Rockefeller, who gave hundreds of millions to charity and to religious and educational institutions, disposed of an estate estimated to be worth \$25,000,000 in his will filed today in surrogate's court. Westchester county. The will was dated June 2, 1925, and appended to it were three codicils.

These were dated May 14, 1930, Nov. 4, 1932 and Oct. 3, 1934, and the last made a radical change in the disposition of the estate.

Under the original will, the capitalist and philanthropist who passed on May 23 at his Ormond, Florida home, after disposing of his personal and household effects, left the residuary estate, in equal shares to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr. The first two codicils made no special changes in the will.

By the final codicil, however, the entire residuary estate is left to trustees during the life of Mr. Rockefeller's granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strong de Cuevas of Lakewood, N. J. The trustees, under the codicil, are empowered to pay the income to Mrs. de Cuevas or to one or more of her descendants or to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Mrs. de Cuevas is the daughter of Mr. Rockefeller's daughter, Bessie Augustus Strong, former Prof. Charles Rockefeller Strong, and former Prof. Charles Rockefeller Strong at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Strong passed on Nov. 14, 1906. Dr. Strong lives in Fiesole, Italy. Mrs. de Cuevas has two children, Elizabeth de Cuevas and John de Cuevas. She was married Aug. 3, 1927.

Mr. Rockefeller, in writing the codicil, set forth his reasons as follows:

"I am setting up this trust for the benefit of my granddaughter, Margaret, and her descendants and the exclusion of my other grandchildren and their descendants because when the time came that I felt it wise to place upon my children the responsibility of owning and administering substantial sums and for that purpose made large gifts to or for them, my oldest daughter, Bessie, the mother of my granddaughter, Margaret, was not living."

The codicil has provisions to prevent the Rockefeller Institute from receiving more of the estate than is permitted under the laws of New York State.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., Bertram Cutler and Thomas M. Debevoise are named executors and trustees.

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Zorc's Garmen Cleaning System

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NEW CAFETERIAS

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CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE

Over 6 Million Meals
Served Yearly

Reich Workers See Navy Show Off Helgoland

ABOARD THE STEAMER ROLAND OFF HELGOLAND, June 5 (P)—Reichsmarine Admiral Hitler today gave five boat-loads of German workers a joint holiday cruise and a lesson in battle tactics while his naval armada played at war.

A skeleton German fleet, a large part of its units away in Spanish waters, took part in the first war maneuvers off Helgoland since the North Sea island was reformed in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

The five cruise ships, bound for Norway with members of the National Socialist "Strength Through Joy" movement, were targets for a sham air attack in the culmination of the war games.

Convoy for Vacation Fleet
Other smaller ships with excursionists from Hamburg and Bremen swelled the vacation fleet which was saved from theoretical destruction by the quick action of German cruisers, gunboats and submarines conveying it through a non-existent war zone.

The warships realistically "spat fire" at the menace of warplanes circling over the pleasure ships. It was a gorgeous display of fireworks for the workers but it was far from a complete display of the Reich's naval might.

All three of her pocket battleships, the Deutschland, the Admiral Scheer and the Graf Spee, were missing, presumably on duty off Spain. Out of six modern light cruisers only two—the Karlsruhe and the Nürnberg—participated.

Maneuvers Explained
Eight torpedo boats and 12 of Germany's 36 submarines were there, but none of the new torpedo-carrying speedboats.

Navy liaison officers, explaining through loudspeakers each step in the maneuvers to the crowds of workers, said that the Spanish war was the reason for the skeleton fleet.

Admiral Erich Raeder welcomed the workers to witness "the operations of the fleet you helped build." Although the Reichsmarine himself was not present, bluejackets were lined up on deck in parade form for the preliminary procession of warships.

The holidaymakers cheered and saluted as though they were at a football game.

In between times they listened to brass bands, enjoyed refreshments and sang.

Berlin Lutherans Urged to Defend Election Rights

BERLIN, June 5 (P)—The Rev. Martin Niemöller, most outspoken of the Protestant churchmen who oppose the National Socialist regime, issued an official attack yesterday against the Government's program for control of the churches.

Addressing a gathering of his Lutheran parishioners that packed Christ Church in the heart of Berlin, the Protestant leader charged the National Socialists with "a falsification of religion" and reminded the present regime it cannot last forever.

The pastor sharply criticized the Government's church policy. He admonished his parishioners to be prepared for the Protestant elections which Reichsmarine Hitler ordered last February but which have been postponed indefinitely.

"The question, however, remains whether the elections will be held in full freedom," the Rev. Mr. Niemöller commented.

The occasion was an intercession service, and the preacher closed by asking for divine intercession for 30 Protestant pastors and vicars now in the Government's custody.

Intimidation Forbidden
ALBANY, N. Y., June 5 (P)—Intimidation of employee-voters by employers through written matter placed in pay envelopes or by other means is prohibited under a bill signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman June 3. The law was urged by the Governor in his annual message to the Legislature.

MIAMI, FLORIDA

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GOOD YEAR SERVICE STORES
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication and Brake Service
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CHASE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
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Current Yield 4% on Insured Savings
Chartered and Supervised by the Federal Government

Children of Besieged Bilbao Warmly Welcomed by English



Keynote: Q. Fox

Australians Find New Police Head In Scotland Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A Highland Scot, Alexander Duncan, who 26 years ago joined the London Metropolitan Police as a uniformed constable and rose to the rank of Chief Inspector at Scotland Yard, is Victoria's new Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Duncan came to Melbourne last year to report on Victorian police administration. Within three months of his arrival he had furnished to State Cabinets two reports which revealed him to be a police officer of outstanding efficiency and administrative ability.

He was immediately offered, and accepted, the post of Commissioner of Police, carrying a salary of £1250 and a housing allowance of £250 a year. His appointment is for five years.

Larger Detective Force
Since the year 1920, the strength of the Victorian police has increased from 1800 to 2500 men, giving a ratio to population of one to 846. In the neighboring State of New South Wales, the ratio is one to 743, and in London one to 442. The police department costs Victorian taxpayers about \$800,000 a year.

In his first report to the State Government, Mr. Duncan dealt mainly with the detective branch and made many suggestions concerning recruitment and training. He recommended that the number of detectives be increased from 60 to 140.

Perusal of Mr. Duncan's second report fortified the belief long held, that not only is the Victorian police force deficient in numbers but that its men have not been used always to the best advantage. Thus, at Russell Street headquarters, 43 men were found to be doing the work of clerks, cleaners and garage mechanics. They are to be released for active police duties immediately.

Traffic Work Vital
Several passages in Mr. Duncan's reports have application far beyond the bounds of Victoria. Thus, dealing with the complaint so common among resentful motorists, about police being withdrawn from their "legitimate duties" to deal with traffic, Mr. Duncan points out that, considering the amount of damage caused to the community by traffic crimes, no phase of police duty could be more distinctly legitimate than traffic work.

Mr. Duncan described the administration of the laws relating to drinking and gambling as one of the most difficult duties that police had to perform.

Under existing liquor and gambling laws, Mr. Duncan pointed out, it is not practicable for the police to do more than put a check on the most flagrant infringements. A proper system of registration of clubs is the first essential.

Württemberg Closes Grammar Schools Of Roman Catholics
STUTTGART, Ger., June 5 (P)—Roman Catholic grammar schools in the state of Württemberg were closed yesterday by a local governmental decree which said lack of sufficient attendance was the reason.

The abolition order, which affects 17 classes with 737 pupils, was based on a school census. The decree said: "Since of a total of 290,412 pupils only 737 are attending Catholic schools, this dwindling minority cannot claim the maintenance of a special form of education. Effective June 4, the 17 classes are abolished and their pupils transferred to German public schools."

There are approximately 1,800,000 Roman Catholics and 1,800,000 Protestants in Württemberg.



Food Ladled Out With Smiles—and All's Well!
Upper Left and Upper Right: The Boys (to the Left) and the Girls (to the Right) Have Their Cups and Plates Filled by Willing Hands in England Where Everybody Seems to Want to Adopt the Spanish Children Who Have Fled Their Distressed Land. Upper Center—One of the Youngsters Gets a Good Scrub, Just Like Any Other Boy. Lower—Some of the Girl Refugees From Spain Hanging Out Their Clothes as They Keep House in a Tent, Safe From War's Alarms

And They Found Peace in a Field in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NORTH STONEHAM, Eng.—From cities ruined by the havoc of civil war 4000 children have sought and found refuge in England.

In this peaceful setting they queued up for their first full meal for many weeks. Many of them tasted white bread again for the first time for three months. They smiled, and grinned, and expressed thanks as their English friends handed to each of them a bar of chocolate. One or two, a little older, a little more self-assured, tried with the aid of pocket dictionaries to turn their grins into words.

Meanwhile in a second story of office in a narrow London street the telephone bell was ringing repeatedly. Each ring heralded a question from an English family.

"Is that the Spanish Relief Committee? I wonder if you could tell me how to adopt one of these Basque children?"

The answer?
"I am so sorry. There can be no adoption. The Basques will want all their children back, and, owing to the difficulty of repatriation, the Home Office won't allow them to go out in batches of less than 20. I am so sorry; we do appreciate your kindness."

In Steady Flow
There were 500 similar queries, before the Habsburgs, well known as a vessel of "sunshine cruises," brought its pathetic passengers to Southampton from Bilbao. Once the children were in camp the queries—"Can I adopt one? Well, then can I have one in my home until the war is over?"—came in to the small second-story office in steady flow.

On the Sunday the children came to the busy docks there was thunder in the air. They did not like it. It sounded like gunfire. When airplanes flew near the camp at North Stoneham men had to run over the fields shouting "Ingles! Ingles!" so that the children might be reassured.

But this first feeling of insecurity soon passed from the children, and with the coming of the sun next day came the knowledge of safety and of peace.

The sympathies of England have been mobilized for the young Basques. Knowing that there would be difficulty transporting them from the ship to the camp, a firm of contractors offered the use of their motor trucks free.

Varied Transport
The trucks rumbled back and forth and with them, in a steady stream, came private cars. Rolls Royces mingling with ancient baby Austins, and the green Southampton Corporation buses.

Local handiworkers volunteered to cut the children's locks. To help relocate the children the staff of the local branch of a well-known multiple store volunteered for work. To feed them and see that the camp was orderly came Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Special cooks came, too, and they were supervised by a Spanish chef from a large London hotel.

Gradually the children are leaving the camp to find new homes. North, south, east and west they go in small groups. They say "Hasta luego!" and "Adios" to new friends made in the camp, and gripping their few possessions they are whisked, chattering, away to Yorkshire, Kent, Wales, London, wherever the home is ready.

While they go the telephone in the London office still rings, and new offers of adoption have to be refused. But sometimes there is another comment on the situation

from the voice that answers the telephone from the office, but there would it matter to you if it were of some other nationality than Spanish?" the sympathetic voice asks.

"I suppose I oughtn't to be saying this from this office, but there are children of other nations homeless and refugees in this country. You would be allowed to adopt one of them. You would like it? I will give you the address."

Havana Presents Gifts
To Boatload of Refugees
HAVANA, June 5 (P)—Cuba sent toys, clothes and cash to a boatload of 600 child refugees from Bilbao, Spain, today, but would not permit them to come ashore.

Plans had been made to entertain the children in Havana today before they continued on to a Mexican refuge, but immigration officials said there was no legal way in which that could be done.

President Federico Laredo Bru, army chief Fulgencio Batista and Secretary of State Juan J. Ramos made up a purse to buy presents for the children and one regional Spanish society voted a \$500 gift. Other donations of clothes and cash were expected to amount to several thousand dollars.

28 Spanish Boy Scouts Exchanged for 70 Adults
BARCELONA, June 5 (P)—Twenty-eight Spanish Boy Scouts whom the civil war caught camping in the Pyrenees sailed today for Marseilles, France, to be exchanged for 70 adult prisoners of the insurgents.

The boys had been in custody of Catalan (Government) Boy Scouts. The exchange was arranged by the International Red Cross.

What Is Rome-Berlin Axis?
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—One of the most puzzling problems in present-day Europe is the exact nature of Italo-German relations. They are governed by what is called the Rome-Berlin axis, a term which has been applied for the first time in connection with the political relations established between two nations.

What exactly is meant by this axis few people can tell. There are different interpretations which vary according to the standpoint from which onlookers see it. There is, of course, the authorized version, which must be accepted as indicating the official policy of the Italian and German Governments. Diplomats, on their part, are inclined to examine the Rome-Berlin axis from a somewhat different angle. There is, finally, the popular conception of the Italo-German understanding, which does not coincide precisely with either the official or the diplomatic viewpoint.

What is there behind this axis, which for more than seven months has been one of the dominant features of European politics? Is it merely a clever formula to convey in a novel phraseology the idea of the existence of identical political interests between the two countries and a resolve to co-operate in their future international policies? Or has this apparently pacific term been devised to camouflage a military alliance between the two powerful Fascist dictators in Europe?

Exchange of Views
It is difficult to answer these questions. To the many factors which show that a military understanding exists between Rome and Berlin one could oppose as many others which point to the contrary direction. Here in Rome you are made to understand that there is no such thing as an Italo-German military alliance, not even a bloc, and that all countries are welcome to co-operate with Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler if they wish to do so.

Yet at the same time both Governments are at pains to show that the ties which bind them together are stronger than those which appear from the signed protocols. During the last six months hardly a week has passed without some responsible German statesman, party leader, industrialist or soldier coming to this country, and, conversely, Fascist representatives visiting Ger-

many. These frequent contacts between Italian and German leaders are highly instructive.

It is this uninterrupted series of talks between diplomats and prominent men from the two authoritarian states that is causing many observers to wonder whether the Italo-German axis is not developing into an alliance.

Called "Political Necessity"
Yet the Italians themselves seem to suggest that their friendship with Germany is still tentative. Necessity has thrown Germany and Italy together for the time being. Despite the affinity between the Italian Fascist regime and the German National Socialist regime, the Italians candidly confess that they are impressed by Germany's increasing strength and are full of admiration for the German people, but they do not feel any exceptional friendship for them and do not understand them.

They tell you that the Italo-German friendship, which has sprung up out of gratitude for Germany's attitude during the Ethiopian conflict, is a political necessity and nothing else. They almost regret that circumstances have made this friendship expedient and perhaps inevitable. If the present differences which divide Italy from France and Britain could be overcome, and a settlement reached with Paris and London, this would certainly prove immensely more popular in this country than the agreement with Germany.

This is how Italians feel about the rapprochement with Germany. Fascists, moreover, have a feeling that Signor Mussolini, by supporting Herr Hitler's European policy, is playing the moon to the German sun.

The Italians are casting no doubt on the wisdom of Signor Mussolini's policy toward Germany, for they trust him fully, but they still refuse to believe that the Italo-German friendship is a means to an end, but rather regard it as a move intended to induce France and Britain to come to terms with Italy.

They appreciate the difficulties in which the Duce has been placed since the end of the Ethiopian adventure, and recognize that, given the attitude of the British and the French Governments, he had no other alternative to emerge from his diplomatic isolation, but to seek a rapprochement with Germany.

Recruiting Plan In Britain Seeks 'Attractive' Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON — Vocational training centers run by the British Army for soldiers about to leave the service are to be closed down.

Instead, the entire training of soldiers for civilian trades, it has been disclosed to the Monitor, is in the future to be taken over by the Ministry of Labor.

This action is part of a War Office plan for making the army more attractive and aims at strengthening as much as possible the chances of disbanded soldiers getting jobs.

Although greatest stress has been laid by the press here on the more obvious reforms in army life announced by Mr. Duff Cooper, War Minister—such as butter instead of margarine, running hot and cold water in barracks and an extra meal a day—official circles here are seriously perturbed by the situation now revealed regarding jobless ex-soldiers.

Decline in Recruiting
In the House of Commons, Mr. Graham White, Liberal member for Birkenhead, declared that present figures show that 36 per cent of men are out of work within 12 months of leaving the army.

It is felt that the continued decline in recruiting is in some large measure caused by this fact. These men have learned no trade and are disbanded knowing only the art of soldiering.

From the War Office the Monitor learns, however, that vocational training is still not to be given to soldiers during their term of service. "Training is to be given," a War Office official declared, "on disembarkment."

War Office training camps are gradually to be closed down and this vocational training will be given at Ministry of Labor centers, it is stated.

New Training Centers
Two new training centers, the Ministry of Labor informs the Monitor, are being built and are to be reserved for the army. These centers will be situated at Southampton and Leeds respectively, and between them they will have facilities for the training of 900 men at one time.

"In addition," a Ministry of Labor spokesman said, "army men will be accepted to fill vacancies that may have occurred at the existing centers we run for the training of young men from areas of unemployment."

"The numbers admitted for training in any particular trade will be regulated," the Ministry of Labor official continued, "in the normal way, by the estimated power of absorption of the trade at that time."

"During training at the centers the ex-soldiers will receive jobless pay and other allowances given to men who come to government centers through more usual channels."

Selected Recruits
"Of course," the official concluded, "every soldier leaving the army will not receive training. Recruits for special training will be carefully selected. But every effort will be made to get disbanded men jobs immediately upon leaving the service, through the labor exchanges."

Other reforms announced by Mr. Duff Cooper when asking the House of Commons to vote an increase of £7,000,000 in the army estimates form a more obvious plan for making barracks seem as attractive as home and more attractive than offices.

"The young man of today," Mr. Duff Cooper declared, "is better educated than his predecessor and demands different treatment and greater consideration."

Among the items of greater consideration comes an extra meal a day—four meals instead of three. This brings the army into line with the navy, where four meals a day have been the rule for some time.

Butter for Margarine
Butter is also to take the place of margarine on the table. Instead of an ounce of margarine the soldier is to have an ounce of butter, and half an ounce of margarine as well.

The cash allowance for messing abroad is to be increased, stoppages of pay for such items as pith helmets and general kit are to be abolished and soldiers are to get all the kit they require free, and civilians are to be co-opted to do "un-soldierly" jobs, which is taken here to mean such tasks as floor-scrubbing.

An extra £40,000 a year is to be provided for the purpose of paying civilians to do un-military work. Barracks are being made more comfortable. Sitting rooms are now provided with radios. Hot and cold water are laid on to every floor and central heating installed throughout.

To assist the War Office in "telling the world" of these improvements a firm of professional publicists has been hired to deal with publicity.

Dublin and Empire Conference: Absence Ascribed by de Valera To Unsettled Mutual Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—An explanation of why the Irish Free State has not been represented at the Imperial Conference in London was made by the President of the Executive Council, Mr. Eamon de Valera, in a recent debate in the Dail.

His three main reasons for the boycott of the London talks between representatives of the Empire were that partition continued to exist between north and south Ireland; the land annuities issue; and the occupation by the British Government of certain Free State ports.

Moreover he made a familiar plea: "There has not been justice done to our people, and until that justice is done it is vain for any individual to hope to bring about, between the peoples of the two countries, the relations which every right-minded person would like to see brought about."

The Free State Government, Mr. de Valera continued, did not want to find itself on the occasion of the present Imperial Conference in the same position as it did at Ottawa in 1932. On that occasion, he claimed, the Soarstat delegation was already traveling to Ottawa when the British Government imposed penal tariffs on their produce. They would have returned were it not that they had gone, not on Britain's invitation but on that of the Canadian Government. That Government did everything in its power, Mr. de Valera added, to relieve what was a very difficult situation.

Separate Problems Seen
"I am not going to deny for one moment," continued the President of the Executive Council, "that there are not matters in which we are interested being discussed there (at the Imperial Conference), but there are matters which affect us much more nearly and directly which will not be discussed there—matters which are clearly matters to be settled between Great Britain and ourselves; matters in which other States of the British Commonwealth would be slow to interfere."

Those meeting at the Imperial Conference, Mr. de Valera said, were representatives of Governments who had settled whatever disputes existed between themselves. There was no outstanding difference between them. They were there in a common effort to do certain things which would be for the general benefit.

If the Soarstat went there it would be assumed that the position between Britain and Ireland had reached such a point that they could sit there as people who had settled their own differences, prepared to co-operate for mutual interest. That was not the situation and they must be quite clear on the subject.

"I want to repeat this: From the time at which I had first any responsibility placed upon my shoulders in regard to the relations between Great Britain and Ireland I have uniformly sought to try to bring about good relations between the two peoples on the only basis on which those good relations could rest—on justice and fair play between the two countries."

Burden of Annuities
In relation to the Land Annuities, Mr. de Valera said that the only basis given by the British for their claim consisted of two agreements, made in 1923 and in 1926, and never ratified by the Dail. The annual payment represented 18.6 per cent of the Soarstat's revenue.

There can be no real national defense plan, he said, so long as Britain can occupy Irish territory. The Soarstat does not want Irish territory used as a basis of attack against Britain, and if Irish independence is completely recognized the Government would organize the people and the national resources to maintain that independence.

Press Views in Conflict
"One thing which can confidently be said of the speech delivered in the Dail yesterday by Mr. de Valera," said the Irish Press, Government newspaper, in comment, "is that it will remove all possible misapprehensions on a number of important points, that it will enable the country to understand clearly where the Government stands on all the great questions which are now before the public, and that it is bound to have an enlightening effect on British and Dominion statesmen who are stated to be greatly concerned at the vacant chair at the Imperial Conference."

"For many reasons it was necessary that the facts should be set out in such a way that everybody interested could clearly understand the position taken up by the Government. When that was done the folly and the futility of the campaign which has been conducted with a view to conveying the impression that there were really no outstanding points of difference with Great Britain and that there was no reason why the representatives of the two countries should not sit around a table to discuss questions of Imperial trade and defense will become at once obvious."

"The differences are there, and it was a patriotic duty, as well as an act of statesmanship, to set them out in terms that could not be misunderstood."

Pro-Commonwealth Opinion
On the other hand, the Irish Times, pro-Commonwealth paper, said: "President de Valera treated Dail Eireann yesterday to a long and rather rambling statement in defense of his decision to boycott the Imperial Conference. Having read it, our readers will miss no part of our country's future." It indicates that the President has learned nothing and forgotten nothing during his five years of office, and that he is just as intransigent today as he was 15 years ago when he plunged the Irish people into civil war.

"We appreciate the President's desire to secure his party's return at the general election, and, therefore, make allowances for his extravagances. On the other hand, speeches such as that of yesterday will do untold harm in Great Britain and the Dominions, where the desire to anti-British passions is not understood."

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Steel Firm Charges Pickets Censor Mail Sent to Ohio Mill

By the Associated Press

Labor Developments Today:
The strike-bound Republic Steel Corporation in an effort to maintain production in its besieged plants, has protested to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, against refusal of Niles, Ohio, postal authorities to deliver food, clothing and other materials to workers in the Republic plant.

Niles post office authorities promptly denied the charges. The refusal of the postal authorities to make deliveries for Republic is made on grounds they constitute irregular or emergency matter. (Republic officials are reported to be planning to contest the rulings of the postal authorities in a series of court cases that will test legality of their refusal to make deliveries.)

At Warren, Ohio, a sweeping court order to curb strike picketing tactics at the Republic Steel Corporation's Warren and Niles plants was issued by Lynn B. Griffith, Trumbull county common pleas judge.

Non-committal statements from Ohio's Governor and Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on their conference at Columbus, Ohio, left in doubt today the status of peace negotiations in the seven-state steel strike.

Gov. Martin L. Davey repeated he was "hopeful," and Mr. Murray said the conference was "satisfactory," but long picket lines were maintained at steel mills.

The Governor indicated he would hold another conference with officials of the Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Those companies and Inland Steel Corporation are involved in the strike.

In Northern Minnesota, the S. W. D. C. started its drive to unionize iron miners who dig most of the ore for the nation's steel mills. Representative John T. Bernard of Minnesota predicted a strong miners' union would be established.

Strikers Reject Proposal
Striking United Automobile Workers of America rejected their leaders' proposal to return to work Monday in the Richmond, Calif., assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company. Earlier the company announced plans to reopen the plant, closed 11 days.

Two hours after the chairman of a lumberjacks' strike committee was arrested on a charge of inciting a riot, Joseph Ashmore, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, announced the strike probably would end by nightfall.

Mr. Ashmore said representatives of the Sawmill and Lumber Work-

ers Union had agreed to his proposal that the 6000 strikers return to their upper peninsula timber camps pending negotiations with operators on wage and hour demands. He said union leaders promised to call a general meeting of strikers for a vote.

Reports that 99 per cent of the nearly 90,000 workers in the Ford Motor Company in Michigan had signed membership cards in "The Ford Brotherhood of America" as a rival to the U. A. W. A. were heard in Detroit, Mich., but company officials declined to discuss the brotherhood. One official said 80,000 workers had signed pledges of allegiance to the Ford management.

Timken Conference

A conference between S. W. O. C. chiefs and officials of the Timken Roller Bearing Company, was regarded as a possible prelude to an agreement that would restore 6500 Canton, Ohio, workers to their jobs.

At Akron, Ohio, employees of the Postal Telegraph Company sought to enlist sympathetic strikers Monday at the firm's offices in other cities. They struck for higher pay and shorter hours.

Steel strikes which stopped shipment of materials caused closing of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's shops and Chevrolet Motor Company plant at Baltimore, Md., approximately 3600 employees were affected.

Negotiators attempted to end a sit-down strike of 150 members of the crew of the liner Florida at Miami, Fla. Rejection of strikers' demand for immediate union recognition by the Peninsular & Occidental Line caused cancellation of the liner's sailing for Havana with 260 passengers.

A walkout by members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, an A. F. of L. union, tied up 47 Omaha, Neb., trucking companies.

Virgil Floyd, union organizer, said a closed shop was the issue, and the walkout would spread to other cities, including Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Mo., Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa. He had asked, but not obtained, sanction for the walkout, Mr. Floyd stated.

589,000 Steel Workers Set Employment Record

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—With the addition of 12,000 employees in April, total workers in the steel industry is now at the record total of 589,000, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced yesterday. This compared with 577,000 in March, 480,000 in April, 1936, and with an average of 458,000 in 1929.

Total pay rolls in April, first full month following the general wage increase effective March 16, amounted to \$94,322,000, against \$80,863,000 in March, \$60,151,000 in April of last year and average monthly pay rolls in 1929 of \$70,105,000, the Institute said.

Average hourly earnings of the 530,000 wage earners employed in the industry who are paid on an hourly, piecework or tonnage basis were 85.6 cents an hour in April, highest ever reached in the industry, the announcement stated. In March the average was 79.3 cents an hour, while the April, 1936, average was 65.5 cents. In 1929, steel wage earners received an average of 65.4 cents an hour.

Vote Ends Strike In Ontario Plant

WINDSOR, Ont., June 5 (CP)—A strike at Walker Steel Products, Ltd., in Windsor, Ontario, in force since May 13, was settled last night when a mass meeting of 275 strikers unanimously voted to accept terms of agreement drawn up by Louis Pine, chief conciliation officer of the Ontario Labor Department, meeting with company officials and a strikers' committee of five.

The agreement calls for higher hourly rates of pay and shorter hours of work. Majority of the strikers will return to their posts Monday, with the remainder to be called back within the following three days. The company employs 400, of whom 130 did not take part in the walkout.

Secrecy envelops negotiations at Halifax toward settlement of strikes affecting 2000 workers in four Nova Scotia plants.

Unofficial reports said United Mine Workers' representatives conferred with Mines Minister Michael Dwyer regarding 1500 idle men at five collieries in Pictou County. But no information was made public.

Meanwhile, 70 employees of Dufferin Construction Company demanded increased wages for highway construction work near New Glasgow, N. S.

At Inverness, N. S., the men, on strike for more than a week, demand revision of distribution methods which they claim have reduced the number of workers to about half the original crew.

Despite a decision to return to work today, 50 employees of the Dominion Wheel and Foundry Company remained on strike.

Masons Nominate Blanc
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—The National League of Masonic Clubs nominated for president without opposition yesterday Victor H. Blanc of Philadelphia, deputy president for the last year. The election will be held tomorrow. Arvid V. Swanson of Gary is retiring president.

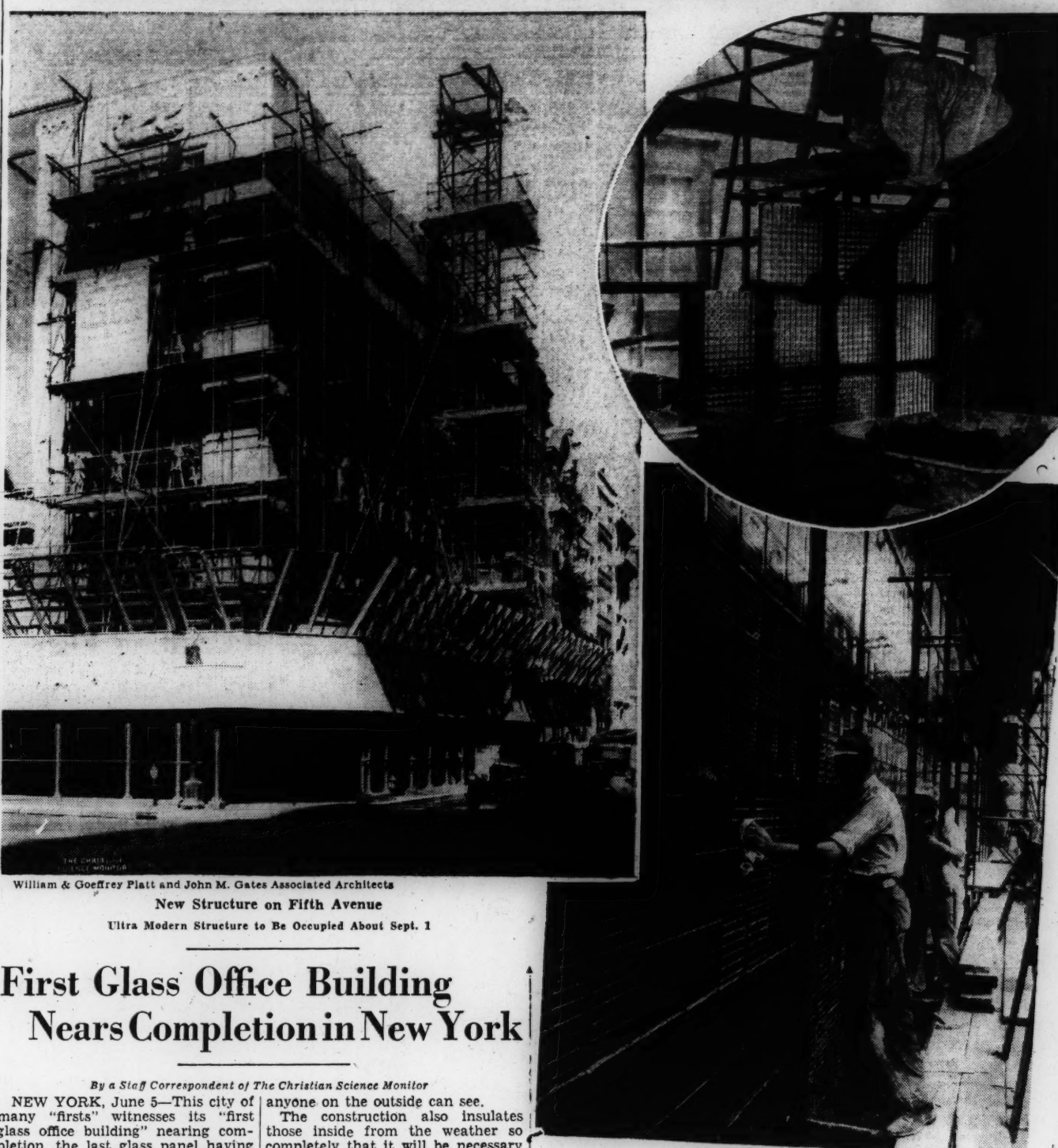
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First Glass Office Building Nears Completion in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—This city of many "firsts" witnesses its "first" glass office building nearing completion, the last glass panel having been fitted into the exterior walls yesterday. The scaffolding is to be removed within 10 days and then sightseers in the Fifth Avenue Plaza district will behold the bright crystalline surface and nickel-silver trimmings of the new home of Corning-Stauben glass.

This structure, which is to be taken over exclusively by the Corning Glass Works and its affiliated companies next autumn, is constructed of 3800 glass blocks in its outside wall, with fibrous insulating material packed around the framework. There will be only two clear glass windows and these will be on the Fifth Avenue side, where the building occupies a frontage of 27 feet. The structure is located at the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street.

No feature of the new building is more pronounced than its well-nigh complete insulation from outside distractions. The glass blocks are said to be impenetrable to noise and the light will filter through and be diffused without direct glare. There will be no windows through which

anyone on the outside can see.

The construction also insulates those inside from the weather so completely that it will be necessary to manufacture temperature.

This will be achieved by means of intakes on the roof and two air-conditioning plants. So far as light, noise and temperature are concerned, those in this building will live in an artificially created environment.

Above all, this structure will be the house that glass built and that glass furnished. There will be glass acoustical material in the ceilings; office and corridor partitions will be patterned of small glass blocks; glass will be used to insulate the pipes. On the outside glass defers in some measure to Indiana limestone frames. The Corning Glass Works will hold an exhibit of their products, ranging from hand-made decorative glass to the latest developments in the industrial machine-made product.

The building will house a Steuben glass salon, will display rooms on the main floor. The building represents the collaboration of William and Geoffrey Platt and John M. Gates, architects, with a decorative frieze by Sydney Waugh, sculptor.

Slow River Traffic in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Something of a record in slow transportation is described in a letter from Miss Hattie R. MacCurdy, missionary, who has been traveling by boat on rivers in northern Anhwei. Their trip of six days and five nights totaled a distance of 70 miles.

At one stage they made but four miles in more than 12 hours on the Ko River between Ho Liu and Havi-yuen.

The reason, according to Miss MacCurdy, was that officialdom in that area had not been riding the river boats recently and there had been no dredging, with the result that it was repeatedly necessary to unship parts of the cargo of beans and tins full of cottonseed oil even though as many tins as possible were roped overboard so they would partially float.

Describing the worst day, when there was favoring wind but the small single-cabin craft stuck in the mud repeatedly, Miss MacCurdy wrote:

"Most of the day the boatman was wading in the ice-cold water, pushing the boat from the stern, while his wife and small brother poled from the bow. Several times we carried part of our cargo of oil tins to the river bank and then back again after a shallow place had been painfully negotiated. I lost count of the number of these bad places.

"At dusk we found ourselves at

the head of a long string of boats waiting in the narrow channel for us to move. Again the boatman waded to the shore with some of the oil tins out of the hold.

"Miss Li, my fellow worker, and I volunteered to watch these tins while the boat was poled over some bad places ahead. We paced up and down in the mud for an hour and watched the struggles of the next boat people, who had been cursing our boat for not moving and now seemed to be having even a harder time than our boatman in getting over this one bad place. At last we heard the boatman's voice through the dark. We returned to the boat, a quarter of a mile ahead. The boatman and his wife tolled for two hours carrying the oil tins back—while the small brother acted as watchman in our place.

"This is an important waterway. The river is crowded with boats in many places."

Uniform State Action Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5—Development of the social security program in states through the rapid passage of laws to conform with the federal act has brought sharply into the foreground the need for more co-operation between the public welfare departments of the states, it was brought out in one of the sessions of the conference of the American Public Welfare Association held here recently.

Children in trailers for instance, crossing state boundaries and either not going to school at all or spending only a few months here and there constitute one of the problems to be dealt with by more uniform action, it was pointed out.

Aged people in one state with relatives in another present another difficulty. The increasing problem of migration of workers from one state to another, some of them having compensation benefits due them in one state but with residence established in another, was discussed.

Horizontal Co-operation
Development in the field of public welfare administration, it was said, has been largely on a vertical scale, that is, through the co-operation of the county, state and federal governments. Now, however, the need is emphasized for more horizontal co-operation, that is, some uniformity of action between the public welfare departments of the various states all with much the same kind of problems.

Some of the difficulties which public welfare officials see on the horizon have heretofore not been handled by either the State or Federal Government, according to experts from counties, cities and states who took part in the discussions.

The fact that 15 states recently have added public welfare departments has focused attention on this

Reciprocal agreements were suggested as advisable permitting recipients of public assistance to establish a legal residence in other states without losing, in the meantime, their right to the public assistance granted in the first state.

A method should be worked out whereby states which have enacted unemployment compensation laws can transfer benefit rights, it was said. Moreover, public welfare departments of states should set up machinery to exchange data on applicants for assistance.

One of the greatest problems is seen in the migration of people in trailers, moving along the highways with no fixed residence. Some of them are just another type of transients to the public welfare officials. Although there is no widespread relief problem among the people traveling on wheels at the present time, as most of them are on salaried vacations, yet it was reported that in one large Arizona city about 20 per cent of the trailers entering the city became relief cases and that others had very limited resources.

These migratory people now will fall under the various provisions of the social security legislation but their individual problems will be further complicated by non-residence and by their mode of living, it was said, demanding co-operation of state welfare departments.

In the report given by Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, which has its headquarters in Chicago, it was pointed out that a broad study to meet a growing need should be undertaken on a nation-wide basis. New developments were forecast in state governments where general errors were eager to shape their welfare structures after the fashion set by Washington in the administrative reorganization plan.

The association has established a legislative reporting service which includes a semi-monthly résumé of bills relating to public welfare introduced and passed in each state, Mr. Hoehler announced.

**Lieutenant Recognized
For Deed 11 Years Ago**
NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Recognition for a heroic deed 11 years ago came today to Lieut. Richard Aldworth, U. S. Army Air Corps, retired, and superintendent of the Newark Municipal Airport.

The distinguished flying cross awarded to Lieutenant Aldworth was for heroism in an aerial flight from Mitchell Field, Dec. 12, 1926. The motor of his plane failed and he deliberately chose to come down in the water off Rockaway beach rather than risk hitting a group of children. Because only a routine report of the accident was submitted by Lieutenant Aldworth, years elapsed before the deed came to official attention.

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Reign of Violence Charged At New York Racket Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Successful business methods of an industrial racket which was "99 per cent complete" in its program of violence and extortion were in the record of the New York Supreme Court today, following testimony with respect to alleged activities of the Broughs Truckmen's Service Association here.

A witness charged members of a racketeering gang had ruined his truck engines with emery dust, broken bones of his younger brother and finally had forced him to suspend service on a trucking contract which was desired for a member of the association.

Defendants are John Dioguardi and James Plumeri, alias Jimmy Doyle, named by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey as leaders of a trucking racket which operated in the garment district here. The two men are charged with assault, extortion and malicious mischief.

In their efforts to sell "protection" to truckers, members of the ring boasted they had survived a total of 84 complaints to authorities in a single year without one resulting conviction, according to testimony in court. The name of a prominent politician also was used to intimidate

date victims of the racket, it was added.

The racket was described as having begun on a small scale five years ago, but it grew rapidly and extended to a large area of downtown Manhattan. In spite of the loss of a "valued member," Dominick Diato, alias Dick Terry, who was murdered in 1933, the racket flourished to such an extent that it was able to inaugurate a reign of terror among truckmen, forcing them to pay tribute for the privilege of remaining in business and hauling for firms with whom they had long-established relations, the prosecution charged.

Injections of emery dust into cylinder oil, stench bombing and strong-arm methods of operation were listed among methods employed by the alleged racketeers in carrying on the business of the association. Many truckmen were described as still in terror of the racket in spite of the investigation of its operations and trial of the men charged with being its leaders.

Selection of a jury to try the case before Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook was completed Thursday. Justice McCook denied a motion of the defense to dismiss the 10-count indictment against the two men.

Strike Mail Showdown Due

(Continued from Page 1)

self at this time when such procedure would in its view amount to taking sides on the strike to the advantage of the employers. "Complete neutrality" is stated to be the post office's attitude. Some packages containing bread addressed to the plant were delivered instead to the company offices where they were not accepted.

The Republic Steel publicity release, given out here by Harry B. Hunt, related details of the unsuccessful effort to post food. Packages it was stated, were refused first at the post office at Warren, Ohio, and second, at Niles. Packages found on inspection to contain medicine were accepted.

The company statement signed by Lewis L. Guarnieri, attorney of Warren, Ohio, quotes Bert Flaherty, assistant postmaster at Niles, as having said during the discussion over the food packages:

"You see, we cannot take these packages because they will not allow it."

"I (Guarnieri) asked who he meant by 'they' and Flaherty said: 'Mr. Payne, Galloway and the union pickets would not allow clothing or newspapers, but they would allow the postal department to deliver regular parcel post packages such as, for example, a parcel post package from Westinghouse Electric.'"

The implication of the statement

was that refusal was the result of dictation by strike leaders. This implication is denied by post office officials who insist strike leaders had nothing whatever to do with the refusal. Rather, they hold that the refusal was in pursuance of a long-established postal policy.

Mr. Hunt said he was informed from the offices of the Republic Steel Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio, the company had made a telegraphic protest to the Post Office Department here, and that it would probably follow it up with court proceedings, although a final decision had not yet been reached on this.

The prominence given to the incident in morning papers, both here and in New York, immediately caused a stir in political circles here. It is recalled that it will be used by the conservative opposition to the New Deal as one more argument for the contention that the Administration is tacitly giving labor assistance in strikes.

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Electricity Lightens Tasks On Million American Farms

(Continued from Page 1)

35,000 miles of new electric lines, to serve about 100,000 farm homes heretofore without service, have reached or passed the stage of construction. For the building of these lines, it is further stated, that REA is lending \$33,000,000 to farmers' co-operatives and other agencies which are operating them. Additional allotments have been made for approved projects. Altogether \$58,638,958 has been lent or earmarked for 310 projects in 42 states. In the aggregate these projects embrace roughly 55,000 miles and nearly 200,000 actual or prospective rural customers hitherto unserved, according to the bulletin.

Win Strong Support

Farmers' co-operatives, organized to get electrification of their farms, sometimes mean a small group of farmers in one county, but more often they amount to a total of several thousand farmers having lent four or more counties going together to own their own electric plant, it is found. As soon as some one starts the ball rolling, farmers respond rather quickly, it is said.

In an Ohio county, 860 farmers were questioned by a Farm-bureau co-operative to determine the market for electricity. Of that number it was reported that 655 wanted electric washing machines, 691 would use electric irons, 544 would use electric water pressure systems, 600 would use electric current for drying, 231 would use refrigerators, 100 would use portable motors, and 46 wanted electric ranges.

Enthusiasm for rural electrification in Illinois is sweeping over many parts of the State with farmers in many counties holding meetings this summer to initiate more surveys. Approximately 18 per cent of rural Illinois is now electrified, according to the most recent report of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and farmers are organizing on every hand with the idea of setting up rural electric co-operatives.

Regardless of the type of work done on the farm, or the kind of production the rural folks are engaged in, they are finding that electrification brings them more comforts and lightens their chores. Different types of appliances are available for various kinds of work.

Electricity Aids Apple Men

In Oregon, for instance, apple growers are installing electricity for spraying their orchards and for grading and washing their fruit. On dairy farms in the Middle West, electricity is used for milking, for cream separators, washing the bottles and other chores around the barn. In New England poultry raisers find electric brooders a help to the chicken business. In large scale poultry marketing owners sometimes use electric scalers and waxers for taking out the pin feathers of broilers in preparing them for the

market. In some of the truck farms adjoining large cities, electricity is used for soil heating in the truck gardening business.

Down in the oyster country growers are beginning to think about electricity for refrigeration of their sea food. Oysters, clams, crabs, or any kind of fish shipped to market need ice, and refrigeration is one of the large items of overhead expense, the growers say. This accounts for a recent move in the "Northern Neck" of Virginia for electrification plans, it is found.

But the farmer's wife and the young folks are equally interested with the men of the farm in electrification. Women welcome the disappearance of the dustpan in favor of the electric vacuum cleaner. The old kerosene lamp is discarded with relief when the light bulbs are installed in the house. Washing machines, food mixers, the electric flatiron and the large electric ironer all tend to make work easier.

End to Drudgery

The long walk down to the spring is becoming a thing of the past for the farmer's wife with the coming of the electric refrigerator to the farm. Electric motors, one of the first innovations, do their work of pumping water, milking cows and grinding the farmer's corn.

Young folks' clubs are working out electrification plans for their father's farm in a nation-wide project sponsored by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, it is learned here. As many as 50,000 youngsters living on farms in about 30 states are drawing up practical plans either for electrifying the farm or for improving and adding to the present system, it is reported.

If there is no electricity in the community the youngsters make a survey and find out the possibilities of bringing in electric current from adjacent territory, it was explained at the headquarters of the national committee here. There are two ways of doing this—either they can obtain an extension of the power line from some public utility company or a farmers' co-operative might be organized. In the latter case, they can get their financing through the Rural Electrification Administration of the Federal Government which loans money to co-operative groups on a 20-year amortization basis, it was explained.

In many of the diagrams and plans already turned in by the young farmers, it is found that some of the farms already had lights and the youngsters' main problem was to figure out more outlets for various appliances. Most of them wanted a radio, washing machine, electric heater for the house. Then for the barn, the youngsters' plans allowed for cream separator, a pump, a ventilating system in the stable, and other appliances to help in small chores.

Compromise on Court Plan?

(Continued from Page 1)

that the House group added national planning.

Strategy of Senate oppositionists is now to prevent passage of any Supreme Court bill whatsoever in their chamber. For such a bill, even if it only embodied the procedural features of the President's proposals and made no mention of added justices, would go to the House, where Administration discipline would be able to graft on it an enlargement feature of two or more judges. This done, the measure would go into conference, where Administration forces appoint the conferees and always have an edge.

But the opposition is confident that it can prevent legislation at all on the judiciary issue in the Senate. Thus far have events moved since March, when all sorts of sweeping constitutional amendments and other such proposals were being hurriedly advanced by the opposition.

Administration leaders have told the President, first, that the five-judge enlargement is out of the question; second, that they can scrape together enough votes to support a two-judge plan, based perhaps on a 75-year retirement age, and with the appointments spread over several years. But the problem remains of securing a two-judge plan, however attenuated, to a vote on the floor of the Senate. Here the opposition, encouraged by its improved position, can prevent action almost indefinitely.

President's Chances Fade

There has therefore been a constant recession in the chances of the President's plan. At the outset in February it was speculated that he would get his way in the end. In March and April a two-judge victory seemed certain; now it is June, and if the trend continues, it would be safe to conclude that the President is unlikely to get anything. But that is only speculation based upon the way things have been going.

Administration confidence that a bare majority of the Senate would vote for a two-judge plan is accepted here as well founded, but the problem is to bring the matter to a vote. Leaders have to talk with the out-and-out opposition, whose spokesmen—ready with victory—in a mood to compromise, and scarcely in the mood to accept favors.

But, for the first time since last February, matters appear to have been placed in the hands of the President's leaders in the Senate—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senator Pat Harrison, Senator James F. Byrnes, and the others. These men speak the language of their opposition colleagues, and if anything can be worked out they can do it.

Opposition Status

The opposition leaders, otherwise confident, are not quite sure what the effect of this group's wiles may be on rank and file of their supporters. They have not plenty of votes nailed down against a five-judge enlargement, and they think they have enough votes pegged to prevent any addition of justices. But they are not sure. After all, one of the most practical possible compromises—the Hatch amendment—was advanced by one of their members. This plan proposes the increase

More Pay for Teachers Held Need in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Recommending full restoration of all salaries of Virginia public school teachers and substantial increases in most cases, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, has called upon division superintendents and members of school boards throughout the State to make adequate provision for these increases in their 1937-38 budgets.

"We cannot expect to attract to the teaching profession teachers of the best intelligence and ability unless we offer adequate compensation," Dr. Hall declared. "Neither can we hold those already in the profession unless we pay them salaries commensurate with their training, experience and the responsibilities placed upon them."

Dr. Hall said his attention has been called to the "very serious problem" of obtaining adequately prepared teachers for vacancies in the State.

"In addition," he said, "many of our best prepared teachers are being lured away from teaching positions by more lucrative offers in other fields."

He said that salary increases for teachers seemed to be the only answer to what is a "most distressing situation."

Prepare Housing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas.—The Public Works Administration is constructing here for the benefit of low income groups a housing project in which quarters will lease for \$5 or \$6 a room a month. The family units are of three, four and five-room size.

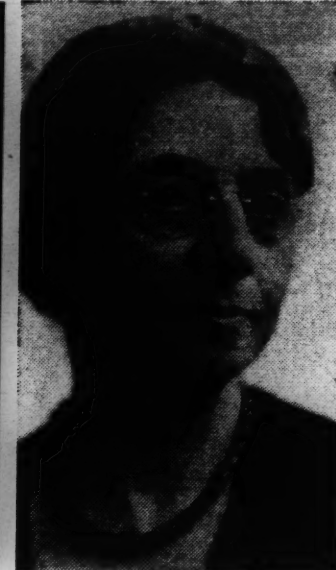
Leaders of W. C. T. U. Temperance Campaign



Mrs. Margaret C. Munns
Treasurer of World W. C. T. U.



Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer
Director of Temperance Instruction



Miss Helen L. Byrnes
General Secretary of Youth's Temperance Council

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

scheme were received here today and are not regarded in official circles as discouraging, although no very early settlement is expected to result.

After these replies—together with that from Italy, when it arrives—have been considered, another full meeting is to be held of the International Non-Intervention Committee representing 27 states, the British proposals having been only put forward as a basis for discussion and being subject therefore to modification.

As they now stand, these proposals amount, it is understood, to little more than a scheme for extended safety zones for the patrol warships in Spanish waters, guaranteed by the Valencia and Burgos authorities, also direct consultation among the four powers owning these warships in event of an attack upon any one of them.

It is recalled in this connection that Britain and France are just as much interested as are Germany and Italy in the safety of their ships, also the recent mining of the Hunter, also the danger to which other British vessels were exposed when Palma was bombed, showing the risks involved.

The fact that the German Ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop, is leaving London today on a flying week-end visit to Berlin is regarded as a hopeful sign and the same applies to the recent coming and going between Berlin and Rome, since they all make for closer international co-operation on a question of common concern. That Germany and Italy in these negotiations have also to consider their own somewhat conflicting interests in Austria is welcomed, too, as tending to remove for the time being another potential cause of European strife.

France Wants All Units In Fleets Around Spain

PARIS, June 5 (AP)—France will ask the International Non-Intervention Committee to enlarge the naval patrol around Spain so as to include ships of all naval nations represented on the committee. Foreign Office informants said yesterday.

The declaration came after consideration of British proposals designed to bring Germany and Italy back into the committee. France, Foreign Office sources said, will accept all points in the British note, including establishment of guaranteed safety zones off Spain. But she insists, they said, that the patrol fleet should not be composed exclusively of German, Italian, British and French ships. Russia be "frozen out" of Spanish affairs.

Italian Writer Links Mexico and Canada In Spanish Arms Fund

ROME, June 5 (AP)—The fascist writer, Virginio Gayda, charged today that the Spanish Republican Government had \$16,250,000 on deposit at Perpignan, France, with which to buy foreign war materials, supposedly in Canada. The money, he wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia, was to be paid to a bank through a New York intermediary in exchange for 25,000 rifles and 25,000,000 cartridges. These materials, he said, presumably were to be bought in Canada by Mexico. Signor Gayda, who sometimes speaks for Premier Mussolini, charged that Mexico, France and Russia were "sharing honors" in sending arms to the Spanish Government.

OTTAWA, June 5 (Canadian Press)—Canadian national defense headquarters declared today that it had no knowledge of any contemplated munitions purchases by the Spanish Republican Government in Canada.

Custodians Battle Over Constitution

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Library of Congress and the National Archives are waging what has come to be known in the capital as the "little constitution war."

In the Government's new 2,250,000-cubic-foot filing cabinet for historic documents there is duly fitted out a shrine for the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The two priceless relics are now in the Library of Congress.

Archivist R. D. W. Connor wants them. Librarian Herbert Putnam is loath to surrender them for they've been the chief attraction for tourists in the library ever since he got custody of them by order of President Coolidge in 1922.

For the time being the library seems to have the edge. Chairmen of the Senate and House Library committees are on record as saying the documents should stay where they are.

W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

of the country's population. Other speakers were Mrs. C. Tsune Gauntlett, president of the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference, and Mrs. M. C. McFeeters of Egypt.

Beer Makers Extend Campaign of Publicity By Gift to Explorer

NEWARK, N. J., June 5 (AP)—Contributions of beer "in the cause of science" may be made to an Arctic expedition, the State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ruled today, but explorers must not drink it until they reach the far north.

The liquid donation problem was placed before Commissioner D. Frederick Burnett by C. J. MacGregor, who is heading an expedition leaving for polar regions late this month.

Local brewers have offered 500 cases of beer, Mr. MacGregor said, but have been stymied by the law that breweries may not make gifts to consumers. Mr. MacGregor said the donation would be welcome because "considerable beer is used there (the far north) in place of water due to the fact water is extremely soft." He promised the beer would not be used until the far north was reached.

Mr. Burnett decided the "no gift" rule did not apply under the circumstances and approved the contributions.

Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

vent the situation from being abused by either side.

The joint resolution providing for the tax inquiry will be amended next week in the House. It is expected to give the ways and means committee publicity power relating to individual income tax returns. Upon the committee will be placed full responsibility for controlling action of individual members. The committee will be authorized to name agents to make unpublished inquiries, but Representative O'Connor was successful in blocking the Treasury Department from holding public hearings. Treasury agents will report only to the committee.

At the same time the bill to extend the nuisance tax two years has now gone formally before the House. It is accompanied by a minority report from seven Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee attacking it as "a breach of faith" and objecting to any new taxes until an effort is made to cut expenditures.

The majority report, signed by the 18 Democrats, pointed to the \$650,000 in revenue to be drawn each year from the taxes.

Good Farming Taught By CCC Soil Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's 13 CCC camps assigned to the soil conservation service are being instructed in the essentials of good farming in so comprehensive a manner that the members will exert a definite influence on the agricultural future of the State, according to Ernest Carnes, state coordinator of the SCS, and D. W. Watkins, director of the extension service of Clemson College.

Well over 1900 CCC men are engaged in soil and water conservation, carried on in co-operation with the extension service on farms aggregating 197,000 acres, Mr. Carnes stated.

The greater proportion of these young men will return to their farm homes after the period of enrollment has expired, carrying with them a new understanding of the erosion problem and a practical knowledge of how it can be successfully controlled, the co-ordinator said. The present winter is being devoted chiefly to reforestation, and students are planting approximately 10,000,000 trees on farms, under the supervision of trained foresters attached to the camps.

Other methods of controlling erosion which the men are "learning by doing" include the proper laying out of terracing systems, contour furrowing in pastures, construction of water disposal systems, use of close-growing crops, crop rotation, cover crops, strip crops, and other vegetative methods to build up as well as conserve the fertility of the soil.

Miss Earhart Reaches Brazil on World Flight

FORTALEZA, Brazil, June 5 (AP)—Amelia Earhart postponed her take-off here today to have her big "round-the-world" monoplane remain over at least until tomorrow at this northeast Brazil port, 287 miles from Natal.

Miss Earhart came down here yesterday on a flight from Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, when headwinds kept her from reaching Natal, her original destination. After 1900 miles across the Atlantic.

Rockland County

Protests Removal Of Trees for Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Wholesale removal of mature trees for replanting on the site of the 1939 New York World's Fair has aroused residents of Rockland County to protest against the possible loss of their valued maples, the beauty of which has been perpetuated by a local son, Joyce Kilmer, in his poem "Trees."

In response to the demands of angry citizens, George W. Dorsey, District Attorney, announced that a grand jury investigation would be made to determine the identity of persons responsible for the removal of trees from public lands, especially along State and County parkways.

Meanwhile, officials of the fair corporation in New York City stressed that in their efforts to improve the site of the \$150,000,000 exposition, they did not want to use trees that had been taken illegally. Actual forests must be replanted on the 1200-acre tract in Flushing, Queens, before the grounds are completed along present plans.

Four men already have been arrested for removing trees from nearby highways and were released on bail of \$500 each. They were charged with violating a section of the State highway laws which provide fines for the removal of trees from such lands.

The four men declared they were employees of a nursery and understood that the trees were owned privately and had been sold for \$40 each.

U.S. Authors Oppose Fascism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Half a hundred members of the writing craft from all over the United States convened at the New School for Social Research here today in their second annual congress to discuss professional problems in relation to national and international events.

The week end of sessions, held under the auspices of the League of American Writers, opened with a mass meeting that packed Carnegie Hall to the rafters last night, speakers identifying the convention as designed to mobilize a literary and intellectual "popular front" against fascist tendencies.

The Carnegie Hall meeting was open to the public, and its presiding officer was Archibald MacLeish, poet and editor of Fortune Magazine. The list of speakers included Ernest Hemingway, Donald Ogden Stuart, Walter Duranty and Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, United States Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, who also was to have addressed the body, was detained in Washington.

The burden of the speeches refuted the "ivory tower" conception of the writer's province in the argument that today's politics are everybody's business, and projected him as a fighter unable to ignore the challenge to democracies in present-day forces that would establish totalitarian states as the ideal government. The Spanish civil war focused this writer's role, and the finale of the program was three sequences from a motion picture on the present juncture there. Mr. Hemingway, who has just returned home from Spain, where he reported on

\$5 Found in 50-Cent Pants Brings \$999.50

ONTARIO, Calif., June 5 (AP)—Bill Whittington, WPA worker, has made \$999.50 profit on a pair of 50-cent pants—with more in prospect. In the pocket of the pants, purchased at a second hand store, Mr. Whittington found a \$5 bill which bore an 1886 date and a likeness of an Indian instead of George Washington.

A service station attendant offered \$100 but Mr. Whittington took it to a bank. The banker, saying it was one of only two such bills printed, paid Mr. Whittington \$1000 and promised 60 per cent of anything additional it might bring at a collectors' auction.

New Owners of Van Sweringen Empire Reveal Their Plans

in June 1 **FORBES** Now On Sale!

What are Robert R. Young, Frank Kolbe and Allan Kirby, the three men to whom the acquisition of the largest privately owned rail empire in the world was a game—really like?

How do they propose to iron out the complexities of their gigantic rail and real estate properties?

Will they "shake-up" the present management? What do they think of holding companies, of the future of rails?

Will they be active in the management?

You'll find the answers to these and other questions that are puzzling business men and investors—in



Allan Kirby, the investor; Robert R. Young, the negotiator; and Frank Kolbe, the analyst—studying a report.

"The New Van Sweringen Owners and Their Plans" by Eliot H. Sharp

What would YOU do with a three billion dollar 28,000-mile railroad—with the largest residential real estate development of its kind in the country—with a terminal rivaling Rockefeller Center as a business center? Read what Robert R. Young and his associates are planning to do—in this amazing first-hand report.

Wherever important business news is breaking, you'll find a FORBES writer

there to interpret the happenings in their relation to your business. Besides this amazing story, you'll read with profit EIGHT OTHER SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES in the big June 1 issue.

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CLOSE-UPS OF HIGH-UPS
BONDS FOR INCOME
LIGHT FROM LEADERS
BUSINESS OF LIFE
MOTOR NEWS

Eight Other Articles in June 1 Forbes You Can Read With Profit!

"Has the Robinson-Patman Act Helped the Small Business?" by Daniel Mintz

What business changes has the new Robinson-Patman Act brought about since it went into effect last June? Has it done what it was designed to do—help the little fellow? Here's an analysis that will strike you between the eyes!

"A Jones & Laughlin Workman Tells How It Happened" by L. R. Boslaw

An employee of the big steel mill gives his reactions to the recent election in which C.I.O. won exclusive bargaining rights. A human document—typical of the news coverage which FORBES is giving this vital subject of labor relations.

"Three Pointers for Selecting Salesmen" by L. R. Boslaw

FORBES goes right to a successful salesman to find out how to choose a salesman. You may not agree with this salesman but you are sure to get some new ideas on selling no matter what your business.

"How Public Utilities Build Their Communities" by Harwood F. Merrill

Reveals the remarkable case histories of seven utilities whose industrial development departments are working hand-in-hand with local organizations to develop entire new industries.

"Industry Disturbed by New Deal Activities" by B. C. Forbes

The world renowned economist and business writer balances sentiment against business statistics in an article that will give you the business outlook for the summer.

"A Check-List for Plant Relocation" by Edwin Laird Gady

Business men who are thinking of moving their plants will find this checklist the answer to their problem. We predict that this article will be high on file and referred to by owners or managers of businesses for years to come.

"Railroad Hobbyists on the Job" by L. R. Boslaw

A page of pictures illustrating some highlights of the "wonder tours" which railroaders are conducting for people whose hobby is railroading.

"New Life Comes to the Valley" by L. R. Boslaw

Here's the amazing tale of how a handful of newspapers and leading citizens brought the upper Monongahela Valley, one of America's "forgotten territories," back to life—economically, agriculturally, and socially in the short span of 18 months.

... and 14 Service Departments Besides!

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English Experts to Pave Way For Douglas' Alberta Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., June 5—A survey of Alberta, to follow the survey of similar investigations conducted by Hallday Thompson and John Hargrave, Social Credit experts from Great Britain, will be the immediate outcome of G. L. MacLachlan's recent visit to England. Mr. MacLachlan is chairman of the board which the Social Credit Government appointed with instructions to secure experts who would prepare a Social Credit plan for submission at the forthcoming session of the Legislature on June 7. Upon his arrival in England, Mr. MacLachlan met with Major C. H. Douglas to discuss with him the request of the Social Credit Board that he again act as technical adviser in establishing this economic system in Alberta.

As a result of this meeting, while no definite details of the arrangements with Major Douglas have been given to the public, it is announced that G. F. Powell and another expert, probably a chartered accountant who is not yet selected, will come to Alberta to investigate the technical and political situation in this Province and report their findings to Major Douglas. Then, it is stated in a dispatch from London: "When the situation develops to a point where Major Douglas is satisfied about it, he will himself take charge." Mr. Powell is an outstanding authority on English Social Credit and for 19 years has been

a close co-worker in this movement with Major Douglas.

In a recent interview with Major Douglas in England, and cabled to the Edmonton Journal by the London correspondent of the Associated Southern Newspapers, a brief summary of the views of the founder of the Social Credit theory as given in this interview was as follows:

1. Douglas is ready to "help in every way," but warns Alberta Social Credit adherents that he will not allow the conduct of affairs in this Province to be affected adversely by the progress of Social Credit in other parts of the world.

2. World progress of Social Credit already has been adversely affected by the increased taxation and "other orthodox measures" which not only have been allowed to continue under Mr. Abernethy's regime, but have been "intensified."

3. Discredit has been brought upon "endeavors to provide a new credit system in Alberta" so that the probability of immediate success in instituting such a credit system now is considerably less than in 1935.

Editorial comments in the leading Alberta newspapers do not regard the advent of further "investigations" into Alberta affairs with any favor. One such editorial stated: "It is to be hoped this will prove an investigation to end all Social Credit investigations. After all, the people of Alberta are getting just a trifle tired of playing the role of guinea pig for English Social Credit experimenters."

Brazil Shows Heavy Increase In Cotton Exports Since Jan. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—An issue of direct importance to a dozen American states and a quarter of the population of the United States lies behind a dozen lines of information circulated by the Pan American Union today.

The innocent-appearing announcement is of Brazilian cotton exports in the first quarter of 1937, and the fact is that foreign sales from Brazil in that period increased 50 per cent in volume and 72 per cent in value over the same period in 1936.

For several years, American cotton growers have been warned of the dangers of Brazilian competition. Actually, Brazil's production was and is only a drop in the bucket compared with American, and even with the increase by 50 per cent, the southern republic's total is scarcely 10 per cent that of the United States. Nevertheless, if there was cause for alarm in the states to be alarmed before, the cause has apparently been intensified by the latest statistics.

Here are the figures, January-April, the Brazilian totals from the

Pan American Union and the American from the Department of Agriculture:

	Volume 1936	Value 1936	Volume 1937	Value 1937
Brazil	101,000	\$17,000	\$4,023,200	\$13,745,800
United States	1,707,000	\$1,865,000	109,290,000	\$121,118,000

There was a difference in the markets obtained by the two countries. Germany replaced Great Britain as the best customer for Brazil's cotton this year, exports to the Reich almost trebling in volume. Shipments also increased sharply to Italy and Portugal. Exports to France remained stable, while declining considerably to Japan and Belgium.

American customers followed the customary line: Japan was the best customer, Great Britain next, France in third place and Germany in fourth. The following United States export figures represent American totals from August, 1936, to April, 1937:

	Vol. (bals.)	Value
Japan	4,763,000	\$24,122,000
United States	1,358,000	\$1,744,000
Great Britain	1,027,000	\$6,717,000
France	622,000	\$4,687,000
Germany	547,000	\$3,655,000
Italy	313,000	\$2,866,000

Alberta's Act To Settle Debts Ruled Invalid

EDMONTON, Alta., June 5 (AP)—The five judges of Alberta's Court of Appeals ruled unanimously yesterday that the Alberta Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act is invalid.

The measure provided division of all private debts into two classes: "Old debts," contracted before July 1, 1932. The Act stipulated that payment of interest and principal since that date should apply entirely on the principal and that the balance become payable in 10 installments.

"New debts," on which interest was limited to 5 per cent. Payments in excess of that amount since 1932 automatically would be applied to principal.

The court ruled in part: "The Act trespasses on federal bankruptcy legislation powers. The Provincial Legislature delegated to the Lieutenant-Governor powers not authorized by the Province's Constitution. The Act affects civil and property rights outside the Province."

Wagner Prepares Modified Bill On Federal Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, after detailed consultation with President Roosevelt at the White House, has announced that a modified form of his federal housing bill will be worked out with the Treasury, with the expectation of passage at this session.

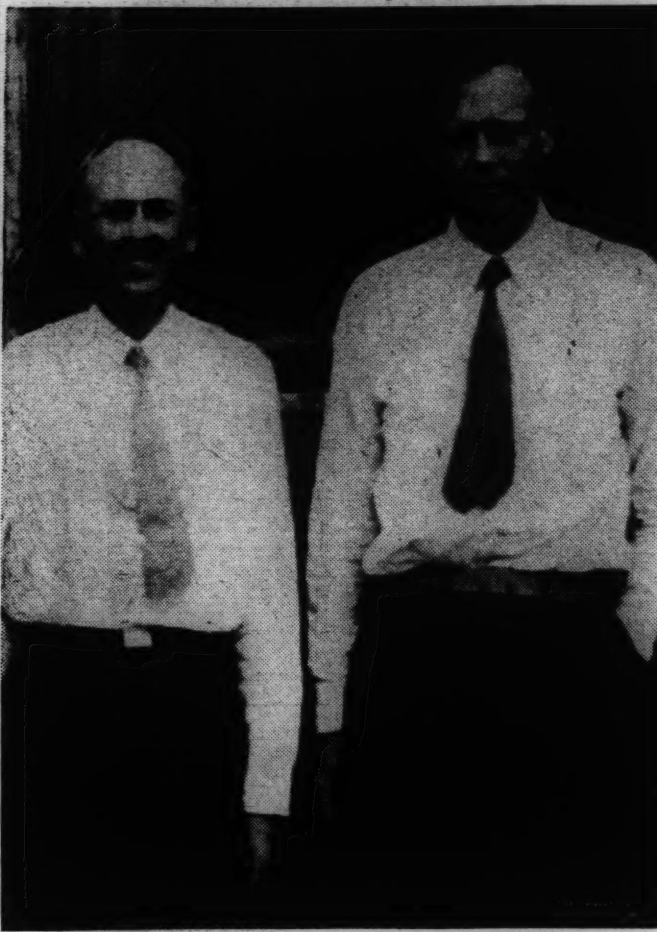
For reasons of economy the bill will be considerably curtailed for the time being, and the emphasis placed upon slum clearance.

It is understood that the Treasury raised objections to the expected cost of the original measure in view of budget balancing efforts, while economists with the Federal Reserve Board also objected that big-scale federal home construction at this time would throw recovery progress out of balance. A shortage of skilled workers in some building trades is already evident, it is declared, and government competition for building material might stimulate prices still higher, at a time when anti-inflation efforts are underway.

President Roosevelt has placed the modified slum-clearance program on his "ought" list.

Mr. Wagner also denied any thought of running or mayor New York, contrary to reports in metropolitan newspapers that an effort to draft him against Mayor LaGuardia is underway. Mr. Wagner is considered a key Administration man in the Senate, and flatly declared he would not abandon his position.

Back Travel by Rocket



Wide World
Prof. Robert H. Goddard
Pioneer Rocket Experimenter of Clark University
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
Famous Flier Who Praises Rocket Experiments

Lindbergh Sees Rocket Travel

(Continued from Page 1)

the staff, Prof. Robert H. Goddard, has been experimenting with rockets and methods of jet propulsion.

"The early years of his research were spent in the laboratories of the university and in the vicinity of Worcester, Mass."

"During this time he was assisted by grants from the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to designing, constructing and flight-testing his rockets, he carried on the regular duties of a professor in the department of physics."

"In 1929, Professor Goddard's work came to the attention of Daniel Guggenheim, who, with his usual perception and foresight, saw the possibilities of the rocket. Mr. Guggenheim made a grant to Clark University which permitted Professor Goddard to devote his entire attention to rocket research and to build an experimental laboratory on the uninhabited plains of New Mexico."

"The Smithsonian Institution has continued to support the project and in recent years the Carnegie Institution of Washington has taken active part."

"Effects on Commerce

"The importance of the rocket lies in the effect it may have on science, on commerce and on war. An attempt to estimate its future in these various fields might well be likened to an attempt to prophesy the future of the airplane at the time of Langley. The problems are somewhat similar and the possibilities are great."

"The rocket is now in that most interesting period of discovery where the shorelines are unexplored and the future limited only by imagination. We cannot state what speeds or ranges the rocket must attain but it is not restricted by the rotation of an engine or by dependence on the atmosphere. As the airplane gave man freedom from the earth, the rocket offers him freedom from the air."

"From the standpoint of science the rocket offers the first possibility of sending instruments to altitudes above those reached by sounding balloons. Observations taken outside of the earth's atmosphere, or even in the higher levels of the atmosphere, would be of immense value in the study of such subjects as astronomy, meteorology, and terrestrial magnetism."

"Speed Increases Efficiency

"From the standpoint of commerce, we must look to the rocket but it is not to be a mere toy. It is a hope to have a hundred miles an hour it is a significant fact that the efficiency of the jet is greatest at velocities which the propeller can never reach."

"From the standpoint of war, we must consider the fact that rockets may carry explosives faster than the airplane and farther than the projectile."

"Whether instruments, mail or explosives can be carried advantageously by rockets is a question for future research to decide. Sometimes the problems of carrying capacity and control seem almost insurmountable. However, one need be only 41 years of age to have been born when Langley's model first demonstrated the practicability of mechanical flight in 1896."

"Cites Aviation Growth

"A child born in that year would have been old enough to remember the discussion of his parents over the flights of Wilbur and Orville Wright. He may have been bombed during the World War, have transacted business by air mail a few years after the Armistice, and have celebrated his fortieth birthday by crossing the Pacific Ocean on a 20-ton flying boat. The first half of his lifetime would have spanned the transition from the 26-pound 'aerodrome' of Langley to the trans-oceanic air liner."

"If such a man went to New Mexico today he could witness rocket ascents which would make him wonder whether the second half of his lifetime would see a similar development in wingless flight, and if the conservatism of Professor Goddard should point out the problem of carrying capacity, cost and control, his visitor might well recall the articles he has read on the impracticability of the airplane."

"A rocket enthusiast might bring out the fact that rockets were used to carry explosives in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that

World Rotarians Meet in France; Theme Is Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, June 5—Welcomed to France by President Lebrun, Rotarians from all parts of the world are gathered in Nice for their twenty-eighth annual convention, which will continue here through the week of June 6.

President Lebrun will greet the gathering at the opening session on Sunday in the Municipal Casino here.

The theme of the convention, chosen by the president, will be "An adventure in international understanding and friendship."

"In Rotary," said Mr. Manier, "we have built a great machine, and we are anxious to use it in the simple way to foster and encourage acquaintance, friendship and confidence."

"I have visited Rotary in many countries, and everywhere I have found a great desire, not only for that peace which all men desire, but for the development of our great organization as one of the instrumentalities for international understanding, good will and peace."

Railroads of West Prepare for Peak In Summer Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—A 54 per cent recovery in western rail travel from the low level of 1933 and expectations that revenue passenger miles on western roads will attain peaks this year approximating those of 1929 are recorded in a special survey by the Railroad Travel News. This increase is ascribed broadly to an intensive sales promotion campaign, based on low fares, high-speed streamliners and steadily expanding advertising programs.

Original promotional projects like the "economy trains" between Chicago and the Pacific coast and the streamlined "Daylights" of the Southern Pacific are credited with winning back much of the railroad's former mileage. Western and southern roads in 1933, instead of plastering rights of way with distress signals, flashed the green light and registered prompt recovery through their own promotion and modernization projects.

Modernization as well as reduced fares has played an important part in the road's recovery, according to A. Cotsworth Jr. of the Burlington Lines. He backed his assertion in part by reference to the building of new Zephyrs and addition of two fast summer trains, the "Adventure" from Chicago to the Black Hills and the Yellowstone-Glacier region, and "The Buffalo Bill," an overnight Denver-Yellowstone train.

Eastern roads also have recorded great gains in passenger mileage since low-fare policies went into operation last year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing the dates of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are the subject of local committee on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York
New York City—Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WJBC, 570c.

perments, which have commanded world-wide interest for more than a score of years, have been financed almost entirely by a grant from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.

Some of the Goddard rockets have reached altitudes of several thousand feet and speeds of 700 miles an hour, after having been launched from a catapult.

Goddard's Experiments With Rocket Transport Cover 30-Year Period

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5 (AP)—Prof. Robert H. Goddard's experiments with power rockets, which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lauded today date back 30 years.

At that time Professor Goddard began research on methods of power propulsion, which led ultimately to driving rockets at a speed of 700 miles an hour.

Experiments at what is now Fort Devens, Mass., were transferred to New Mexico in 1930 and there Professor Goddard has quietly carried on his work, perfecting methods of propulsion and control of rockets, seeking to pierce the mysteries of the "power plant."

A major development in rockets was reached in 1934 and 1935 in New Mexico with the perfection of an automatic stabilizer to guide the direction of rockets in flight.

The "power plant" on which Professor Goddard has worked for years, now uses a highly explosive mixture of oxygen and gasoline.

Shunning publicity, Professor Goddard has restricted his present activities to developing a new type of rocket which he believes will pierce the stratosphere beyond the heights reached by airplanes or balloons.

By such rockets, carrying scientific instruments to record temperature, air pressure, collect samples of air at great heights, and take pictures of the solar spectrum free from dust particles in the earth's atmosphere, experimenters hoped to push back the barriers of knowledge.

To protect instruments on rockets, they are guided in their descent to earth by parachutes.

Earlier experiments brought at one stage an investigation by the Massachusetts fire marshal to determine whether the use of rockets presented any unusual hazard.

The launching of one rocket at Auburn near here some years ago, was accompanied by such an explosion as to give rise to reports of the crash of an airplane.

Luxemburg Banton Red Parties Raises Constitutional Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUXEMBURG—Constitutional issues of universal significance are raised by the recent dissolution of the Communist Party here.

By a vote of 34 to 19, the Luxembourg Parliament passed a law ordering the prescription of all Communist activity in the Grand Duchy. A referendum is to be held June 6, but the law has already gone into effect, and the people are expected to ratify the Chamber's decision by an overwhelming majority.

In itself, the suppression of the Communist Party here is of minor importance, since the number of avowed "reds" is exceedingly small. The only Communist Deputy ever elected to the Chamber, at the time of the last elections in 1934, was invalidated by the rest of the Deputies. Juridically, however, the Government's recent action is considered extremely important not only locally but internationally.

For the issue at stake was the constitutionality of such a measure. It was the vital question, as significant for France or America, for instance, as for Luxembourg, of whether it is "constitutional" to defend the Constitution even by "unconstitutional" means. In other words, is it admissible to deprive certain groups of the rights and liberties assured them under the Constitution if their object is the destruction of that Constitution and its liberties?

Answered in Affirmative

To its own satisfaction, the Luxembourg Government and Parliament have answered that question affirmatively. The law outlawing communism, which has already been put into effect without awaiting the results of the referendum in June, reads essentially as follows:

"The Communist Party is dissolved and the activity of associations or groups affiliated directly or indirectly to the Communist International is prohibited on the territory of the Grand Duchy."

"Will be likewise dissolved, by decision of the Government, all other groups or associations which, under whatever form or name, aim at changing the Constitution or obstructing the free operation of constitutional institutions, whether by violence or the threat of violence, or by the constitution of armed or paramilitary formations."

The constitutionality of this measure was challenged in Parliament by the Socialists and a few Liberals on the ground that, in the words of M. Bodson, the Socialist leader, "It constitutes an unjust law contrary to the essential liberties inscribed in our constitution." The particular liberty referred to is the "right of

World Festival Envisages End To Racial Prejudice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Children of New York's lower East Side, where congestion is greater than in any other district here and where old tenements are a characteristic feature of the landscape, today have before them the promise "some day we are going to build a new world and everybody is going to treat everybody else with a great deal of kindness."

This promise was the theme of an international festival in which the East Side children dramatized at Madison House here yesterday afternoon an earnest plea for the elimination of the race prejudices.

They did it in songs and dances of Spain, Italy, Germany and those of the southern Negro under the auspices of recreation teachers of the Works Progress Administration.

The better-world theme, voiced by "Uncle Rastus" in a singing number in which the singers appeared in black-face and wearing red bandanna handkerchiefs, revolved around the obliteration of racial prejudices and stressed conditions in parts of the world where they still exist.

The youngest of the children which this neighborhood house serves were featured in a kindergarten rhythm band conducted by Elaine Gershovitz, seven.

Costumes worn by the children were made in craft classes and were the result of special research done during the winter and spring into the dresses and customs of foreign peoples under the supervision of Philip Schiff, headworker at Madison House.

Truer Thinking As Need of Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Deeper thinking and truer thinking rather than snap judgments were urged as necessary to continuance of civilization by Dr. George E. Vincent, educator, who addressed the inter-city dinner.

"Thinking as a disciplined, persistent control over emotion is a fundamental need if civilization is to be preserved and advanced," said Dr. Vincent who is a former president of the University of Minnesota and of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Real thinking demands detachment from emotion and prejudice. It calls for logical discipline, for open-mindedness, for suspended judgment, for making up one's mind to a conclusion. Above all it insists on tolerance. Tolerance is not an easy difference. It involves effort; it means bearing something one dislikes; insistence on the right of others to hold and express ideas which one strongly opposes."

Adding that it is more human to give way to emotion, to jump at conclusions and to be intolerant of unwelcome ideas, Dr. Vincent stated that he doubted whether man could be regarded as a reflective creature "if one based opinion on observation of mass movements, mob-mindedness and similar examples of mass thinking."

Dr. Dwight Dowell, president of Mercer University, introduced Dr. Vincent. About 300 persons interested in higher education attended the inter-city dinner for which 13 Macon civic clubs co-operated.

The launching of one rocket at Auburn near here some years ago, was accompanied by such an explosion as to give rise to reports of the crash of an airplane.

New Music Effect With French Horn Claimed at Yale

NEW HAVEN, June 5 (AP)—The Yale School of Music announced last night that John Barrows of San Diego, Calif., a student, had discovered an entirely new and heretofore unused sound which may be produced on the French horn.

The sound, discovered by accident, possesses the illusion of "Lolita" suggesting perhaps a distant flute of large bore, but with an unclassifiable brassy sound of considerable body and high range.

Mr. Barrows, who is unable to explain the phenomenon, said the valves are depressed only half the usual distance and the sounds are possible only in the upper notes of the harmonic series.

The effect has been incorporated in a prelude for orchestra by Ward Daveny of Ashtabula, Ohio, also a student at the school, and was heard last night for the first time in public at the commencement concert of the school.

Gradual Pay Rise Urged on Congress By Industrialist

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A Texas manufacturer urged Congress today to raise the level of wages in industry by gradual steps instead of fixing a flat minimum wage.

Testifying at a joint labor committee hearing on the Black-Connery wage and hour bill, R. C. Kuldell, president and general manager of a Houston (Texas) oil well equipment company, said he was "fully in accord" with the objectives of the Administration's plan for federal control of wages and hours.

Asserting that if a minimum were established "at one stroke, it would have nothing but evil consequences," the industrialist suggested successive wage increases on a percentage basis at six-month intervals.

"Wage increases, made effective periodically and constantly, would disrupt management and business less and would benefit employees," he said.

Mr. Kuldell expressed the opinion one of the chief causes for low wages was "poor management" and failure of industry to adopt modern and efficiency equipment. Such equipment, he contended, would enable the worker to produce and earn more.

Mr. Kuldell named Howard Hughes, Hollywood movie producer and aviator as the sole stockholder of his company, the Hughes Tool Company. He said it had established a 40-hour week and an average hourly wage of 75 cents for its 4000 employees.

Government Plans Pants Factory on RA Project

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The government is getting ready to build a pants factory for the relief of those once supported by coal mining at Mt. Pleasant, Penna.

This was disclosed here in a decision by Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General, that the Resettlement Administration could spend \$65,000 for building the plant and an indeterminate amount for its operation.

The factory will be part of Westmoreland Homesteads project.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The Summer Camp as Part of the Child's School Year

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
StudentsCompleting the Child's Year
Of Supervised Learning

The Summer Camp, Carefully Chosen, Can Enrich His Viewpoint and Deepen His Resources

By Millicent J. Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

David came home from camp with an air of secret joy, which as time went on, was translated into a fine sense of independent thinking and self-reliance. He was an only child of a wealthy home, very much brought up by nurses and chauffeurs. A polite, rather colorless child. It was all too clear that the boy had no particular place in his home. Things, yes, he had in plenty; but they meant little to him. Somehow the house gave no indication that a boy lived there. Then came camp—his first—and evidently the right camp (for there are the wrong ones). And David returned feeling for the first time in his life that he was somebody. He

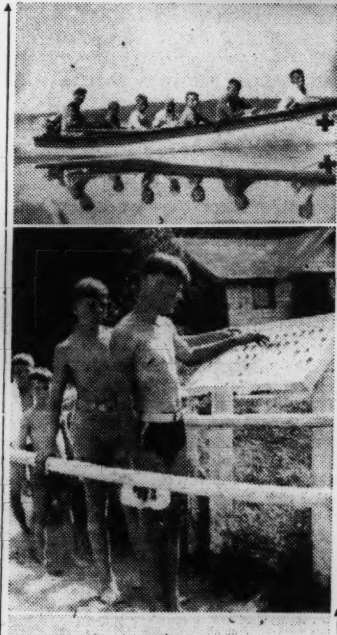
actually held his head higher. He smiled readily. He was a channel for ideas. Enthusiasm for collections, for beauty, for fun had captured him. He had friends. . . .

Then there was Martha. We had always found her rather trying. Big, husky girl, too full of animal spirits. She went to camp, too. A big camp. And found out that there were others who could run things as well as she could. She learned to subordinate herself to a group and yet, with her fine capacities for leadership, she was still decidedly the moving spirit of any crowd. Her gaiety and ability, though, became attractive. Camp had helped her to polish off the sharp corners as school in a small place where she was the "big frog" could not do.

The summer camp is still a comparatively young institution—so young that parents scarcely realize its place in a child's education. I say "education" with deliberate intent. It is not so long ago, two generations or three, that the United States was largely an agricultural nation, and the schooling its youngsters received was crowded into the winter months, with a long summer vacation that enabled them to help on the farm. As far as I know, we in the United States are the only country which has this full summer of vacation in which "children forget everything they have learned." They don't, of course; but it is quite a let-down of constructive effort unless definitely provided for. So great a section of the year should be put to better use than that of merely playing around without educational supervision or plan.

To Take Care Of the Long Vacation

The summer camp was started with this in mind. It was further developed to enrich the child's viewpoint. For as farm life diminished, the schools, extending their few



Courtesy of the Following Camps: Upper Row, Left—Passaconaway, Waterford, Maine; Left Center—Huntington Lake, Huntington Lake, Calif.; Right Center—Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.; Right—Chilok, Chilok, Ont., Can.; Below, Left—Port Minnesota, Deer River, Minn.; Center—Toltec, Weston, Conn.; Bottom—Lake Lure, Lake Lure, N. C.

Out Across the United States, Wherever There Is Beauty of Scene and Loveliness of Site, Children Will Soon Gather for Unforgettable Weeks of Progress and Unfoldment at Camp

be less taken for granted, to be persons, not offspring. Sometimes friction begins at this point. Sometimes the child simply takes refuge in having all his real interests outside.

It is hard, even when parents realize the cause, for all to change old habits of relationships. Camp is a splendid way. It gives the child a chance and a change. Home is dramatized and rendered precious thereby. While son and daughter are away, Mother and Dad can take stock of themselves as comrades, think things through, do a little planning, build up in their consciousness an environment more conducive to building a new relationship with the returning campers.

We all know that young campers have a "good time" at camp. But the sacrifice of money and the trusting of one's child to another for several weeks, demand something more than this from camp. Herein lies the importance of choosing the right camp for each child.

Choosing The Camp

There are good camps and poor camps. More than this, there are, happily, all kinds of camps, or so it seems; a camp for every type of child. The choice of camp should be made with great care, and as great a knowledge of the child's individual needs as possible. Also, because parents do not always really know their own children, it might be helpful to call in the thoughtful help of some other adults who know the child. I know of a child whose mother through her own vanity always pushed her little girl into social situations the child was not ready for. This child needs a small camp, where she can begin to feel equal to what goes on. She needs friendships, beauty, quiet, and impersonal, individual attention. But the mother conceived for her a large camp where her "brilliance" and "ability" should have plenty of play—and audience.

What does the home lack of natural beauty? The camp should supply it. The child who already has a country home, should perhaps go to a camp in the deep woods. The inland child would gain by a seashore or Great Lakes camp. The apartment child who has never known pets or "chores" would benefit by a country camp where horses and farm animals become friends, where fields of corn and waving grain are part of the hiking experience, and where some responsibility for keeping camp shipshape provides daily tasks.

Learning to Love Education

The child whose school is largely oldstyle academic, will benefit by extra good campcraft: woodcraft, camp trips, and counselors filled with enthusiasm and friendliness, a camp informal and homey as well as highly educational. Many a child



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Jane and Billy Learn Economy

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

When our children started to high school we soon found that our expenses were creeping up. And this at a time when our former income had been cut. It seemed a difficult situation. We did not want to deprive Jane or Billy of the activities that seemed to them so necessary, and yet the constant ticket money was something to be reckoned with. I, as the mother, had most of such spending under my charge and I began to wonder how I could get the children to help economize. Perhaps there were ways to cut down on everyday expenditures and in this way we could provide the extras for their school good times.

Had I suggested to them that we just generally economize a bit more, not much would have been accomplished. But each week I would make things very specific. When the football tickets were about to be placed on sale I asked the children where they thought we could cut down on routine expenditures in order to have enough for the tickets. I told them our light bills might be shaved if each person was more careful about turning unnecessary lights out. I showed both children the last month's bill and said they could have what we would save on that bill toward the tickets. I showed them the grocery bill and told them I wondered if we could do better in our buying. Maybe if Jane looked the advertisements over carefully and Billy were willing to go to the stores to get sales goods on the day they were at a reduced price, we could save on that bill.

Billy had never felt he could clean and spade the garden in the fall, but it was still to be done and it had cost one dollar and a half the year before. He jumped at the chance to do it this year. By taking it in small doses he got it done nicely. Jane was willing to rip a dress of mine and press it all in readiness for the sewing woman to make over for her.

Now the success of this saving plan lay in the fact that the children could see what their saving would accomplish. There was no vague idea about living on less, but a concrete idea that the funds thus saved were going to make it possible for them to join in the school's yearly activities. It was interesting to see Billy slip up to bed in the moonlight and not turn his room light on at all. He was watching that bill. Jane economized on cleaning bills by hurriedly removing her school dress if she were to help with dinner and slipping into a wash dress. The children readily learned that co-operation in home economy made more fun possible. After a year or two of this plan both children learned to be careful in all expenditures, thinking out what they wanted and then planning how they could make it possible to afford those things. They found, too, that extra effort brought in high returns.

"Watching corners in the money spending field is a great game," I heard Billy tell a chum of his. "You see we were no more comfortable leaving the light on in the hall when

Iowa

we did not need to use it, or in being careless about getting our clothes dirty enough to send to the cleaner, or in being weak about tackling a yard job. Now we know values and decide on what we want, and how we do watch out for needless spending! Some expenses are not easy to shave, of course, but if one sets a goal for something he wants, it is dead easy to find the way if all the family help."

(Mrs. M. R.

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London Film School This Summer

A "London Film School" (a summer school of the Educational Handwork Association) has been organized in conjunction with the British Film Institute, and will be held from July 26 to Aug. 6 at the University of London Institute of Education.

The school aims at providing instruction for teachers in all matters relating to the use of films in the school; promoting among teachers a better understanding of the film medium; and bringing together for the pooling of information teachers who are using films for instructional purposes.

Instruction will be given in the technique and manipulation of sub-standard apparatus, and there will be a practical course in film production. Arrangements have been made for students to visit some of the large film studios within reach of the school. Lectures, which will be open to the public at a small fee will be given as follows: "The History of the Cinema" (Mr. W. Farr, assistant general manager, British Film Institute); "Film Making Today" (Mr.

Robert Stevenson); "The Film of Tomorrow" (Mr. Paul Rotha, production supervisor, Strand Film Company); "The Psychology of Children in Relation to Film Going" (Dr. Emanuel Miller); "Film Criticism" (Mr. Arthur Vesselio). The address of the Educational Handwork Association is 18, Westcombe Avenue, Roundway, Leeds.—From The (London) Times Educational Supplement.

Points

Trees that come to points
Wave at me and say,
"Come up high and look around.
You will find what we have found.
Mountains are but pointed ground."

Marilyn Skinner, aged 10
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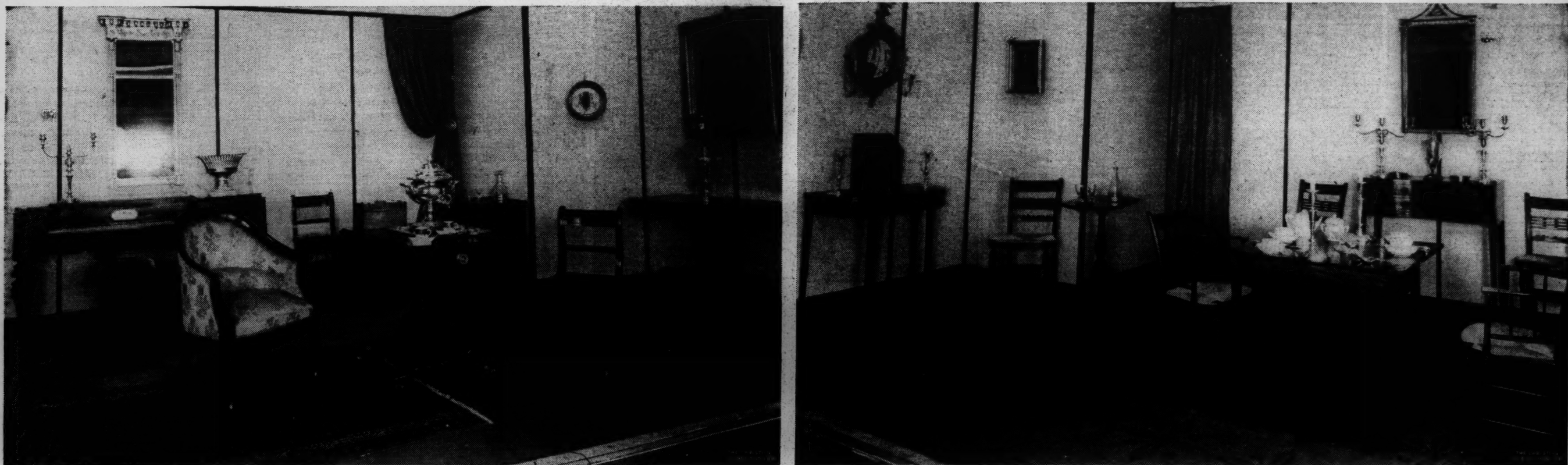
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LOS ANGELES

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts



Auction Prices of 'Old Blue'

Several weeks ago we reported some of the results of a furniture auction at the American Art-Anderson Galleries in New York City, picturing a variety of articles and stating the prices at which they were sold. In the same galleries on February 19th there was an important sale of Historical Blue Staffordshire ware, including some hundreds of pieces and many of the most important items of interest to American collectors.

We plan to publish the auction record for about 200 items, giving the precise wording of the catalog description and the price at which the piece was declared sold. Pictures of some 40 pieces will accompany this record, which will appear in parts and not on consecutive weeks.

It is no part of an editor's function to supply opinions about market values of antiques of any sort. He is able to report what has taken place at public sales, but should not be expected to answer questions relating to prices. These call for expert business knowledge and should be asked of those who are engaged in buying and selling—china, glass, pewter, silver, and the rest.

Part I

- (D=diameter, L=length)
- 15 American Eagle and Shield. Historical and Marine. D. 3 1/2 inches. J. Rogers. Small plate in dark blue. Spread eagle and shield above waves, a harbor in the distance. Impressed Rogers. Rare. \$27.50
- 16 Commodore Macdonough's Victory. D. 10 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Plate in dark blue. Age crack, but good color. \$12.50
- 17 Constitution and Guerrière. D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Plate in dark blue; with impressed mark and rich color and in fine condition. Rare. \$8.00
- 18 La Grange, the Residence of the Marquis Lafayette. D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Plate in dark blue. Impressed Wood. With rich color and in good condition. \$12.50
- 19 America and Independence. D. 10 1/2 inches. J. Rogers. Platter in dark blue. With cartouche framing a view of a winged man. \$40.00

Now Hang It Where You Like

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The old-fashioned Chicago needed two trees or a tree and a post to fasten it to. Now it can be hung anywhere one wishes to set up a new collapsible steel tubing frame, which rests on the ground and then swoops up at each end to hold the hammock ends. The inventor says that the frame can be folded up and carried to any part of the lawn, or slipped into the automobile and later set up on a beach or in a park.

An Indoor Job

Especially in using varnish or enamel, freedom from rust is important. If any particles settle on the surface before it is entirely dry, an unsatisfactory finish may result. For this reason fine furniture finishing should not be done out-of-doors or on a porch.



Purchase Goods

Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

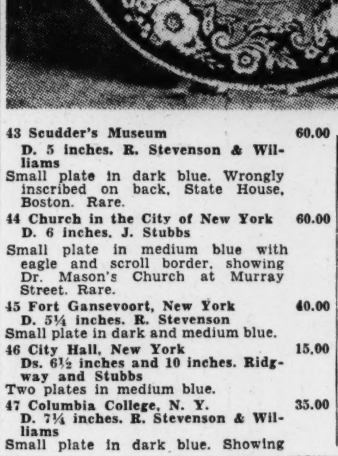
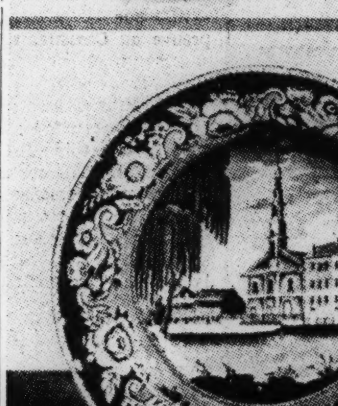
Of the ten Period furniture arrangements now shown at the Los Angeles Museum, two are pictured here. At the left is a late Empire setting of 1820-30. The piano and center table are characteristic of New York, the latter in Duncan Phyfe's later manner. This shows the earlier and simpler Empire taste as it was affected by Sheraton and before it acquired heavy carving and massive form.

Late Sheraton types around 1800 are represented in the group at the right, where slender mahogany pieces have fine inlay. The rush-seated and painted "fancy chairs" are progenitors of the Hitchcock type. English mirrors and Sheffield plate are details. The floor is stenciled in two shades of green on buff.

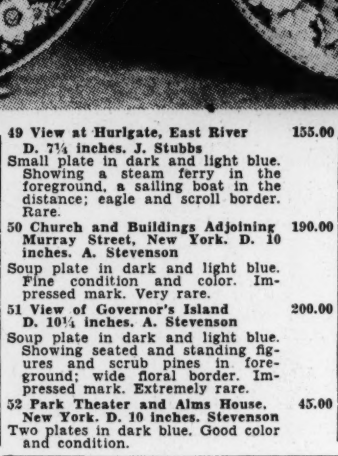
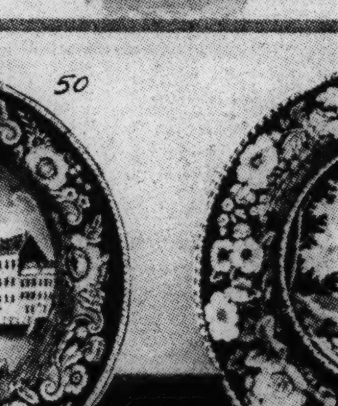
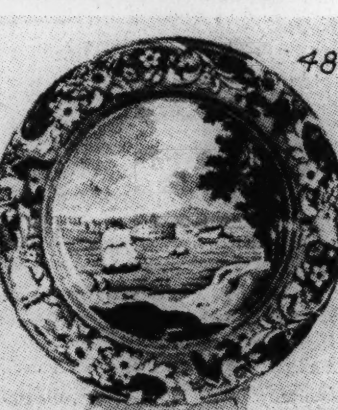
- 29 St. Paul's Church, New York. D. 6 1/2 inches. R. Stevenson & Williams. Small plate in dark and medium blue. Good condition. Rare. \$30.00
- 30 Landing of General Lafayette. L. 15 1/2 inches. J. Rogers. Platter in dark and medium blue with impressed mark. Good condition. \$35.00
- 31 Ship Cadmus and Union Line Steamboat. D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Two plates in dark blue. One showing a side-wheel "Union" steamer. Good color and condition. \$45.00
- 32 Chief Justice Marshall Steamboat and Fulton (7) Steamboat. D. 10 inches and 10 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Two plates in dark blue. One with age crack; both of good color. \$22.50
- 33 Three Lafayette Subjects. D. 10 inches. Wood, and Rogers. Three plates in dark blue. Including Landing of Lafayette, La Grange, and Lafayette at Washington's Tomb. \$40.00
- 34 Southwest View of La Grange, the Residence of the Marquis Lafayette. L. 15 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Platter in dark blue with grapevine border and impressed mark. Very fine condition. \$30.00
- 35 America and Independence. D. 10 1/2 inches. J. Rogers. Two plates in dark blue. One featuring a winged man with sheep on the lawn; the other, a mansion with two figures by a stream. Fine condition. Impressed marks. \$15.00
- 36 Two Lafayette Subjects. D. 8 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Two plates in dark blue. Moulins sur la Marne and View of La Grange. Residence of the Marquis Lafayette. \$30.00
- 37 Battle of Bunker Hill. L. 12 inches. A. Stevenson. Platter in dark blue with wide leaf-vine border. Impressed Stevenson. Very rare. \$30.00
- 38 Peace and Plenty. L. 17 inches. J. Rogers. Platter in dark blue. Harvest scene and an allegorical figure supporting a shield inscribed with "Peace and Plenty." Impressed mark. Rare. \$22.50
- 39 Commodore Macdonough's Victory. L. 11 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Teapot in dark blue. Good condition; scarce. \$20.00
- 40 Union Line, and Chief Justice Marshall Steamboats. D. 10 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Two plates in dark blue; one repaired. \$37.50
- 41 Commodore Macdonough's Victory. D. 7 1/2 and 9 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Two plates in dark blue; somewhat worn. \$30.00
- 42 Temple of Fame. L. 11 inches. A. Stevenson. Platter in dark and light blue. Showing memorial to Commodore Perry with a willow tree on the left. With impressed mark and in fine state. \$40.00
- 43 Constitution Inscription. D. 4 to 10 inches. Rogers (?) Four plates varying in size and printed in light blue with the First Amendment inscription. (Lot.) \$17.50
- 44 Landing of General Lafayette. D. 10 inches. J. Rogers. Two plates in dark blue; imperfect. New York \$20.00
- 45 Battery, New York. D. 8 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Cup plate in dark blue with impressed mark. Rare. \$8.00
- 46 Battery, New York. D. 8 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Small plate in dark blue. Showing impressed Stevenson. Rare. \$37.50
- 47 Park Theatre, New York. D. 8 inches. J. Rogers. Small plate in medium blue; eagle and floral border. Scarce. \$20.00
- 48 Castle Garden and Battery, New York. L. 9 1/2 inches. E. Wood & Sons. Small platter in dark blue, with pierced border; impressed wood. Fine condition; rare. \$20.00

- 49 View at Hurlgate, East River. D. 7 1/2 inches. J. Rogers. Small plate in dark and light blue. Showing a steam ferry in the foreground, a sailing boat in the distance; eagle and scroll border. Rare. \$15.00
- 50 Church and Buildings Adjoining Murray Street, New York. D. 10 inches. A. Stevenson. Small plate in dark and light blue. Showing seated and standing figures and scrub pines in foreground; wide floral border. Impressed mark. Extremely rare. \$30.00
- 51 View of Governor's Island. D. 10 1/2 inches. A. Stevenson. Small plate in dark and light blue. Showing seated and standing figures and scrub pines in foreground; wide floral border. Impressed mark. Extremely rare. \$30.00
- 52 Park Theatre and Alms House, New York. D. 10 inches. Stevenson. Small plate in dark blue. Good color and condition. \$45.00
- 53 Alms House, New York. L. 16 1/2 inches. J. & W. Ridgway. Platter in deep and medium blue. Good condition. \$30.00
- 54 Scudder's Museum. D. 7 1/2 inches. E. Stevenson. Plate in dark blue with oak-leaf border. Fine condition. \$25.00
- 55 City Hall, New York. D. 8 1/2 inches. R. Stevenson. Plate in dark blue with oak-leaf border. Fine condition. \$30.00

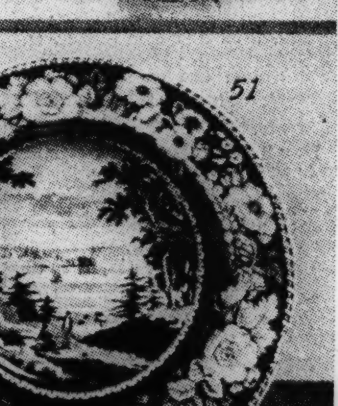
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Fifty Years of American Furnishings

By Gregor Norman-Wilcox

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Without apology for their temporary and therefore sketchy character, Los Angeles Museum presents from time to time a series of rooms incorporating early furniture and furnishings. Excepting the use of a fabric to suggest appropriate window drapery, no attempt is made at background. There is no paneling or wallpaper, no doors or fireplaces. And the furnishing itself follows a program of omitting the non-essential details. No stints sleep on the hooked rugs. In the rocking chair. There are no fresh-cut flowers, and there is no pretense that the rooms are being actually lived in, at the very moment.

Imagination, then, is the indispensable equipment of those who view these rooms. They will see not a meticulous replica of the room as Martha Washington left it, when she went to fetch her spectacles. Rather, they are shown a summary of the rooms she knew—objects familiar in her day combined with the taste of her period, whether crowded or sparsely, gay or sombre, rich or artless.

The rooms are not even limited to "important" objects. No home, at any time, has been furnished entirely with furniture masterpieces. And it is the purpose of these rooms not to show what might have been achieved, but rather to suggest the taste then prevailing, as expressed in objects characteristic of their time.

The present series (until October, 1937) offers a range of suggestion from the primitive Pennsylvania-Dutch kitchen of 1800 through the elegant and artificial French drawing room of Louis Philippe period (1830-48). In one we have pine furniture by the local cabinetmaker, slipware and pewter, plaid home-spuns and "treen" (woodenware), and a white-sanded floor marked into bold and haphazard design.

The other presents an opposite of contrast, in its Aubusson tapestry carpet and upholsteries. Boule-inlaid commodes, carved mahogany in the style of the Louis XV Revival, and ornaments of super-decorated porcelain and gilt bronze. One is honest and homely, the other affected and luxurious. But without imagination, the difference is of little importance.

The average museum visitor little knows and, indeed, cares less, whether a certain Chippendale-style chair dates 1750 or 1770. He is interested rather in the peculiar type it represents, in the contemporary point of view it somehow expresses, or in the way such a chair would look in his own home. He is less concerned with the precise detail of a certain molding, than with the impression it conveys of delicacy or boldness, subtlety or vigor. His memory is more for the visual image than for any word of printed label that accompanies such an image.

The new series of Los Angeles Museum rooms will give him such

things in the essential, taking him into Pennsylvania - Dutch rooms or farmhouse New England; others richly Chippendale or Empire; still others of Sheraton grace, to the heavily sentimental mid-Victorian interior, and the final French drawing room. With only a little imagination, he may see what constitutes the character and measure of these several styles. And he may perhaps glimpse the comforting truth that visual effect may depend less upon the intrinsic virtues of the individual objects shown, than upon the manner in which they are used and combined.

Perhaps, such an experiment in suggestion may prove more memorable than any literal and academic "driving home" of bald fact. Its value, certainly, will vary with the individual, accordingly as he uses his perception, taste and imagination. For it is a perennial rule that what one derives from an experience depends largely upon what he brings to it.

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The new series of Los Angeles Museum rooms will give him such

New Hampshire Neighbors

Again a descendant of a long line of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry has expressed for our pleasure his intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with nature and humanity found in the surroundings of his hillside farm in Sandwich, New Hampshire—his vacation home for possibly 20 years. The last four of Dr. Cornelius Weygandt's books have had to do with rural life in either his native or his adopted counties. The present one is New Hampshire Neighbors, published by Henry Holt & Co., at \$3.50.

An alert and intelligent observer of nature, birds and animals, flowers and trees, everywhere find him sympathetic and appreciative. But people are his chief concern, and most of all the natives, with whom he converses while seated on a lichen-grown roadside wall, or shares with them a wagon seat at a country auction. He is quick to note crisp and quaint phrases, as a professor of literature should be. They respond with confidence to his genuine and hearty good fellowship, whether they be Charles Fellows, his earliest and nearest neighbor, or a met-by-chance solitary woodsman living in the remote heart of the Ossipee Range where an old Ford found the going hard.

In his latest book, under more than 60 headings, he writes as the impulse moves him about "Country folks and things in the White Hills," for this is his subtitle. For Dr. Weygandt, the present day descendants from Yankee settlers are rich in surprising and winning characteristics, brought out here in a Selection of Sentiment. Not An Own Cousin, and Young Mortality. It is good to have such record of their traits, for those who know some of these men less well than he, might never guess these qualities. Retentive, kindly, with easy, self-reliant dignity, they show humor, religious feeling and touches of poetic fancy, as one gains their confidence.

In the lives of present men and women whose ancestors may have lived in the same homestead or vic-

inity for four or five generations, ac-crowed traditions and episodes crowd their memories and may be recalled and related under such stimulus as genial companionship exerts. Of these too, this authority has heard much and apparently forgotten nothing, as the titles Zar Chellis, A Heroine of Bridgewater, Tub's Epitaph, and others, indicate.

The best of all, it seems to me, is his foreword, for there one learns the wide sweep of his hearty and generous liking for people, for animals of all sorts, and for every aspect of nature. This is its opening paragraph:

"They are a kindly lot, our neighbors in New Hampshire. One and all they have been friendly to us, and many of them have befriended us, from the white-haired old lady who took the mortgage that helped us to buy our farm, to the vesper sparrow that keeps me company, up this row and down that, as I hoe the beans and potatoes. The mountains in the offing can be indifferent, or even menacing; but, for most days, they are just the barrier between this upland of serene air and mellowing sun and the world, herded and listless and befogged. The doe and fawn, stepping so springingly across the road before the car; the hedgehog that visits us to gnaw an old sugar bucket on the piazza; the board on the barn wharfing; are a part of our daily living and of our memories for as long as we shall be."

C. G. B.

Six-Room Houses, With Garage

Several months ago there appeared in these columns some account of the house design competition conducted during the last year by the Canadian Government, sponsored by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. The aim of this competition was to bring forth a group of designs of wide variety, all suitable for housing the average family. Requirements were for the least possible waste space and the maximum of comfort and convenience, all this at minimum expense consistent with construction that would meet the minimum standards of the Dominion Housing Act.

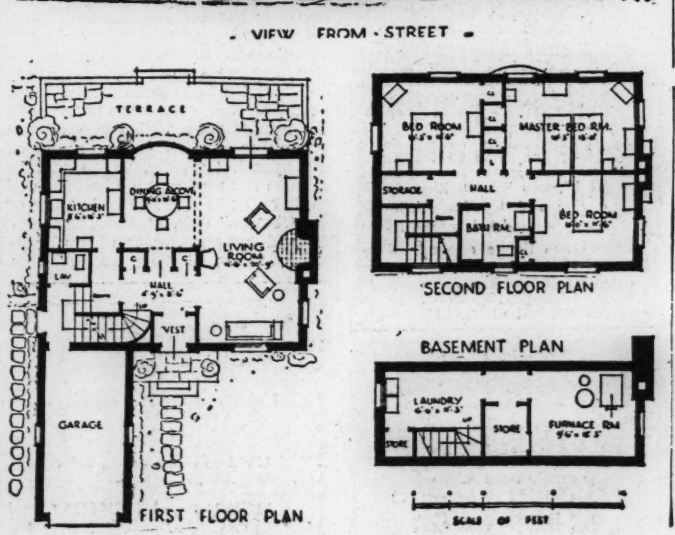
Some 536 competitors responded and the Government has published about 60 of the plans, including the prize winners. All these show six rooms and a garage, providing a valuable diversity of much interest to all who are thinking of building. By permission of the Minister of Finance we may reproduce from these designs.

This design, by Architect John Fish, 3540 Durocher Street, Montreal, Quebec, won second prize in the contest. It shows much economy of space within a moderate-sized area, livingroom and diningroom being so planned as to give the effect of a single interior overlooking the garden in the rear. This garden side of the house is treated in English fashion, the garage being but a few feet from the sidewalk. Three bedrooms of a comfortable size are provided with closets and all are within easy access to the bathroom. Excavation expense is kept down by having a small cellar which is only large enough for the heating equipment, laundry and cool storage.

For the Home Painter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Particles of dirt and short hairs are often found in a new paint brush, and one should be sure that these are removed before starting to paint. Whip the bristles across your fingers; twirl them between your palms and then tap the bristles vertically upon a flat surface. Next, dip the brush into the paint and work it back and forth over paper. This will remove any remaining loose bristles. Even the best brush may shed a hair during a painting job. If this occurs, simply remove the hair with a sharp-pointed knife and paint lightly over the spot. Lay the brush flat on paper when it is necessary to put it down.



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From the World of Sport—U. S. Open Golf—America's Cup Race Trials—Baseball

Three-Cornered Race Unfolds In National League

By Edwin Ramill

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Judging from recent developments, the current National League pennant race will create a few exciting moments during the remainder of the season. The three-cornered struggle for the leadership, which suddenly became apparent several days ago, when the Giants and Cubs moved in on the Pirates, threatens to continue indefinitely.

Strangely enough, the wrong clubs are involved in the struggle. Instead of the Cardinals-Gashouse Gang being in the center of the fight, the Pirates hold that distinction. A combination of inconsistent pitching and batting has dropped the Red Birds to the bottom of the first division, five full games behind the leaders.

Pirates Slump

The second-place Giants and third-place Cubs have been aided considerably of late by a decline in the Pittsburgh pace. During the first month of the race, the Pirates took on the appearance of coming champions. The addition of Joe Bowman and Ed Brandt to Pie Traynor's pitching staff, and the arrival of Lee Handley at second base, changed the Corsairs into a powerful contender. But for the past two weeks the Bucs have experienced all sorts of difficulty trying to win. On this, their second eastern invasion of the year, the Traynor outfit has just finished losing a series, two games to one, to the Boston Bees.

With their injured members back in uniform once more, the Cubs are making their first serious threat to overtake the Pirates. Bill McKechnie, on his recent tour of the West, picked the Bruins as the club most likely to uncrown the champion Giants. Before dropping the second game of yesterday's doubleheader at the Polo Grounds, in the crucial series with the Giants, the Cubs ran up a victory streak of eight contests. Chicago this morning was a game and a half behind the Pirates. The Giants trailed by only one game. The Cubs would have won both of those Polo Ground battles yesterday except for an error in the ninth inning of the opener. Despite the fact that the Bruins drove Carl Hubbell to the showers in the eighth inning, the New Yorkers were leading going into the first of the ninth. However, when Lou Chiozza made a two-base error on Bill Herman's grounder, and Rip Collins followed with a single, the game went into extra innings. O'Dea's triple and Herman's single scored the deciding run. The score was 6 to 5.

Castlemans Wins
Clyde Castlemans held the Cubs to six hits in the second game, the Giants winning by 4 to 2. Galan's homer, his second of the afternoon, accounted for the only Chicago runs in the ninth.

Today the Cubs move on to Boston, while the Giants entertain the Pirates.
Jim Turner, veteran rookie from Indianapolis, stopped the Pirates yesterday, 9 to 1. The Bee right-hander, yielding only five singles, registered his fourth triumph of the season, as against two defeats. In only one inning, the fourth, did Turner allow more than one hit. Wally Berger, Boston outfielder, hit his third home run in two days. The Bees batted Bill Swift out of the box in the second inning with a six-run rally.

The Bees, incidentally, have acquired Gilbert English, third baseman, from the Detroit Tigers by the waiver route. It is McKechnie's plan to use the newcomer at third base against left-handed pitchers and Debs Garms against right-handers. The Cardinals yesterday beat the Dodgers, 14 to 4, making 18 hits. Cincinnati scored over the Phillies, 9 to 8.

Cleveland cut the Yankees' American League lead to two games by beating them, 5 to 3. Earl Averill's single, double and homer accounted for three of the five Indian runs. The Athletics took sixth in the standings, winning the second half of a doubleheader from the Browns, 4 to 3, after losing the first, 7 to 6, in 10 innings. Washington, defeated by Detroit, 10 to 3, slipped to seventh.

Most Important Polo Season Is In Full Swing

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5.—The most important season in polo in many years is now in full swing, and every available field in the vicinity of New York will now be in constant use until October, as high-goal players, with their valuable ponies right down to the lesser players who are more numerous now than in any time in the history of the game, with their carefully nurtured mounts, announce their plans for the season.

Already, teams topped by the highest handicapped players of the game are busy getting their play into shape for the Meadow Brook Cup series on the historic fields at Westbury. This will get under way June 19, with Mexico and California also among the 14 teams which will play a double round robin of seven each, the winners to meet for the trophies. On Thursday, eight teams were in action in spite of showers, in and about Meadow Brook, with lineups arranged as follows:

Henry Lewis, Ivor Balding, Cecil Smith, and C. V. (Sonny) Whitney; Townsend Martin, Gerard S. Smith, W. G. Reynolds, and Raymond R. Guest; Bradley Martin, George E. Kent Jr., Stewart B. Iglehart, and W. M. Post 3d; Dr. J. D. Richards, Gerald Dempsey, Arthur Bullock, and R. E. Strawbridge Jr.; J. P. Grace Jr., George H. Bostwick, J. F. Curtis, and Dunbar W. Bostwick; Robert Lehman, W. G. Holloway, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and J. C. Rathborne; J. Secor, James P. Mills, Elbridge T. Gerry, and W. Averill Harriman; W. Zimmerman, Michael G. Phipps, J. H. Phipps, and John R. Fell.

They met in that order, with Whitney's team winning from Guest's, 7-3; Iglehart's team scoring over Strawbridge and his associates, 11-7; the Bostwicks nosing out Hitchcock and Rathborne, 7-6, in spite of a last-period rally which brought them within a goal of a tie; and Mills and Gerry fought off the Phipps team, 8-7.

The low-goal battlers of the Eastern circuit, with 12 teams representing seven clubs, will inaugurate their season a week from Sunday, with four matches at Fort Hamilton, Cedarhurst, Eatontown, N. J., and Tallmans, in the Ramapo Valley. A week later, Blind Brook, Port Chester, N. Y., and Bethpage, Long Island, will see action, and Governors Island will follow a week later, following the completion of the Intercollegiate championships, which will be held there beginning June 12. The Eastern circuit will continue every Sunday until Oct. 3.

The Mexicans are already represented by their ponies, and their players as well as the Californians, on their way, will be in or about Meadow Brook, where the former being quartered on the Army Polo field at Mitchell Field, just back of the Meadow Brook field.

Alice I. Marble Loses Third Successive Week

LONDON, June 5 (AP).—For the third successive week, Alice I. Marble, United States champion, was defeated in the final round of a British tennis tournament today. The San Francisco girl bowed to Jadwiga Jedzejowska of Poland, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, in the first round of the St. George Hill tournament. The Polish girl recently defeated Helen Jacobs, former American champion, in the French hard-court tournament at Paris.

Miss Marble was beaten May 22 in the finals of the Surrey championships by Freda James of England. On May 29 she was defeated by Anita Lizana of Chile in the final round of the Middlesex championships.

After romping through the first set without loss of a service game, Miss Marble was visibly disturbed by the Polish girl's lofted shots in the second set of today's match. In the final set, Miss Marble tired, missed repeatedly on volleys and netted frequently in returning high-bouncing shots.

Tennis Rivals Since 1909



Mrs. Louise Hammond Raymond (left) and Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman. They met on the Courts 29 Years Ago in the Final Round of the National Championship at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mrs. Wightman, as Hazel Hotchkiss, Fresh From California, Won That Match at 6-8, 6-1, 6-4. She Went on to Defeat Mrs. Maud Barger-Wallach, 6-8, 6-1, in the Challenge Round. Mrs. Raymond and Mrs. Wightman Today Are Non-playing Captains of the Eastern and New England Teams, Respectively, Which Meet This Afternoon at the Longwood Cricket Club in the Final Round of the Sears Cup Competition.

Speed Drivers Ask \$1000 Guarantee For Vanderbilt Race

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5 (AP).—A growing revolt among the nation's outstanding automobile race drivers left uncertain today the participation of American pilots in the 300-mile chase for \$60,000 in prizes at Roosevelt Raceway in New York July 3.

Headed by Leon Duray, former driver and now a race car owner, the American pilots demanded a flat guarantee of expense money before taking their cars to the pre-race Long Island track for the colorful Vanderbilt Cup race.

Duray, appointed to carry on negotiations for drivers and owners who came here for the annual Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race last Monday, explained the situation:

"It's a recognized fact that American cars race under a disadvantage in the Vanderbilt Cup race because of the nature of the course. It costs each owner approximately \$1000 to prepare a car for the race. If the car is forced out or lands outside the money, the driver is handed about \$200 in consolation money.

"That won't recompense the owner and driver for their expense and time in furnishing entertainment for the crowd."

Duray said a flat guarantee of \$1000 a car had been requested from officials of the Roosevelt Raceway Corporation.

"And," he added, significantly, "there will be no American drivers in the Vanderbilt Cup race if the demands aren't met."

Lou Meyer, three-time winner of the 500-mile race here and fourth place winner this year, added to the drivers' version.

"They've put restrictions on our cars for the speedway race," Meyer said, "and we're not equipped to compete with foreign cars in the Vanderbilt race. We simply can't change the cars overnight, and the expense of doing so would be too much. The foreign cars are built for the type of race run at the Roosevelt track."

To Ship 37 Polo Ponies.
BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (AP).—The San Jose polo team—another hard-riding band of Argentinians with almost the same line-up as the outfit which won the Olympic and Cup of the Americas titles last year—will ship 37 ponies to New York Monday as the first step in its quest for the 1937 United States open championship. The Duggan brothers—Luis and Heriberto—will send 18 mounts to the United States. Manuel Andrade and Andres Gazzotti six each and Juan Pradere Caste seven.

Sweden and Belgium Divide.
BRUSSELS, June 5 (AP).—Sweden and Belgium split the opening singles matches in their European zone Davis Cup encounter yesterday. Karl Schroeder of Sweden defeated Charles Nayaert, 7-9, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3, while Andre Lacroix of Belgium won in straight sets from St. Mortensen, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Williams Elects Jarvis.
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 5 (AP).—The Williams College tennis team today elected Alfred L. Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., as captain.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP).—After many years, Ford Christopher Frick has learned not to play with matches.

The "matches" in his case is Dizzy Dean, who left the National League president with a red face and signed hands at the termination of yesterday's hippodrome which lifted the St. Louis Cardinal pitching staff off the suspension list.

Sports writers, who have grown up with the distinct impression that no one man is bigger than the game of baseball, have their doubts about it now. Almost to a man, they agreed that the National League through Frick's representation was thoroughly licked by a ball player.

Dizzy was given five separate statements, one of them pleading his allegiance to baseball, to sign. He didn't sign one of them. In fact, he all but threw them into Frick's face along with a screaming series of very uncomplimentary remarks.

At the finish, before Manager Frank Frick marched him out of the office, he stood before Frick and yelled:

"Didn't Sign Nuthin'"

"See? I didn't sign nuthin'. I'll never sign nuthin' and I'm gonna take this case to Judge Landis, to the highest court in the land, and I'm gonna win!"

Frick just sat there. Like the newspapermen, who usually delight in a big show, he was worn to a frazzle and just about ready to sign anything, himself.

But for the newspapermen, the dispute would still be raging. They suggested the statement and Frick snatched like a drowning man reaching for a log. Even then, Dean roared defiance, but Frick declared the matter closed.

What the consequences will be in the Dean case is impossible to foresee. It is a good-hearted fellow and he certainly knows how to pitch, but he can't stop popping off. He came into baseball popping and he'll keep right on popping.

"He just doesn't know the meaning of silence," remarked Frick. "Sometimes I wonder how I keep from giving the bunt sign with the bases loaded and two out."

Did Frick Err?
Most of those in attendance were of the opinion that Frick erred in his procedure. Frick, himself, later said it would have been better if he had called Dean into his office, explained his stand privately, and then asked him to sign a statement.

Instead he wired Dean, asking him if he said the talk rule was aimed at him and if he said those uncomplimentary remarks about Umpire George Barr and Frick in his Belleville church speech. Then he suspended him without a personal hearing.

I guess I did err in that procedure," said Frick, "but I had to straighten this out. I don't give a rip for Ford Frick but I do for the integrity of the National League, for baseball and for what they represent."

At a time during the noisy proceedings, many baseball writers believed there was something more behind Dean's suspension than revealed. Some guessed Owner Sam Breadon of the Cardinals wanted his pitcher chastised but all those thoughts evaporated when Frick showed such eagerness to get out from under Breadon, who'd like to sign his contract. Dir tells Rickey he "won't sign nuthin'" every year but does.

P. G. A. Enters 18 U. S. Golfers In British Title Play

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP).—The Professional Golfers Association yesterday entered 18 United States professionals in the British open championship at Carnoustie, Scotland, July 5-9, though probably only 11 of them will play in the tournament.

Those definitely sure of playing in the championship are Open Champion Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.; P. G. A. Champion Denny Shute, Boston; Gene Sarazen, Brookfield, Conn.; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penn.; Horton Smith, Chicago; and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., all members of the U. S. Ryder Cup team, and Walter Hagen, Detroit, non-playing captain of the Ryder Cup team.

There are still 11 players in the fight for four open places on the U. S. team but they will not be chosen until the last day of the U. S. open at Birmingham, Mich., June 12.

The 11 others entered were Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.; Jay Laffoon and Ralph Guldahl, Chicago; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.; Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. Y.; Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, and Craig Wood, Rumson, N. J. Laffoon, Dutra and Wood have said they might not be able to take time for the trip even if selected.

Sam Snead will probably play in the championship regardless of whether he makes the team.

George Jacobus, president of the P. G. A., also announced that the 1938 P. G. A. championship will be held over the Shawnee Country Club course at Shawnee on the Delaware, Penna.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	24	14	.632
New York	23	15	.605
Chicago	24	17	.585
St. Louis	19	20	.485
Brooklyn	17	20	.459
Boston	17	20	.459
Philadelphia	16	23	.410
Baltimore	13	25	.342

Results June 4
Boston 9, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 14, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 8.
Chicago 6, New York 5 (11 innings).
New York 4, Chicago 2.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	30	10	.750
Montreal	23	15	.605
Buffalo	22	17	.564
Toronto	23	20	.533
Baltimore	19	20	.487
Rochester	16	23	.410
Jersey City	12	26	.310
Baltimore	12	26	.310

Results June 4
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5.
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 5.
Toronto 4, Montreal 3.

Czechoslovakia Leads
PRAGUE, June 5 (AP).—Czechoslovakia yesterday gained a 2-to-0 lead over France in their European zone semifinal round Davis Cup match when Roderick Menzel and Ladislav Hecht won the opening singles matches. Menzel defeated Christian Boussus, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, while Hecht turned back Bernard Destremereau, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals, won new appreciation. It is Rickey who convinces Diz each spring to sign his contract. Dir tells Rickey he "won't sign nuthin'" every year but does.

Ryder Cup Men Will Dominate U. S. Open Golf

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP).—For more reasons than one, the open golf championship which starts next Thursday morning at the Oakland Hills Country Club in Birmingham, Mich., is likely to be dominated by the six pros already assured of places on the U. S. Ryder Cup team and the 13 others striving to complete the 10-man squad.

One Ryder cupper, Henry Picard, and three contenders, Byron Nelson, Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl, are bracketed at the head of the favorites' list with Light-Horse Harry Cooper, the consistent little money winner from Chicago. Picard and Guldahl, Nelson and amateur Johnny Goodman, and Snead and Oakland Hills' amateur, Chris Brinke, make up three of the prominent opening-round pairings for the 170-man starting field announced today by the U. S. G. A.

Defending champion Tony Manero is another team member whose progress will be watched with interest. Manero is paired with another Massachusetts representative, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, who, with Nelson, Jay Laffoon and Paul Runyan, is leading in the race for the four team vacancies.

Runyan and Burke
Runyan has been paired with Billy Burke, 1931 open champion, and Laffoon with Ray Mangrum, one of the chosen thirteen. The others in the group, with their first and second-round partners, are: Ed Dudley of Philadelphia and Frank Walsh; Olin Dutra of Los Angeles and Bobby Cruikshank; Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and Jimmy Thomson; Craig Wood of Rumson, N. J., and Cooper; Dick Metz of Chicago and Reggie Myles of Columbia, Ohio.

For Mangrum and Metz, there is only one way of crashing the Ryder Cup lineup, and that is by winning the open. The selections are to be based on low average score through the 36-hole qualifying round of the recent P. G. A. tourney and the 72 holes of the open, but both missed the first part of that test—Ray through elimination in his sectional qualifying round, Dick because of an auto accident that put him temporarily on the sidelines.

Revolta and Smith
These comprise the top flight of the contenders along with P. G. A. champion Denny Shute, 1936 open champion, Johnny Revolta, Horton Smith and the veteran Gene Sarazen, who won his first open title in 1922 and his second 10 years later. Revolta and Smith are paired together.

There are two interesting pairings, however, that do not figure in the Ryder Cup situation. Lawson Little, playing in his first open since he quit the amateur ranks, will play with George von Elm, fellow Californian shut out in a sectional playoff in 1936. Al Watrous, pro at Oakland Hills and a feared contender on the combined strength of that position and his known ability, is teamed with Chandler Harper, Virginia ace.

There is no real foreign "threat" in this year's tourney, forty-first in the long line. The beyond-the-border representation is limited to three Canadian pros and one Cuban, Rufino Gonzales of Havana.

Lash Gets Two Meet Marks as Indiana Wins

MILWAUKEE, June 5 (AP).—Dazzling Don Lash gave the Central Intercollegiate Conference something to remember him by last night under the floodlights in Marquette University stadium by racing to two new records as he led his fellow Hoosiers to their second straight track and field meet title.

The feather-footed Indiana ace of the middle distances, on display in his home neighborhood for the last time as an undergraduate, literally "kicked" in with new marks in the 10-mile and two-mile runs to contribute 10 points to the Hoosiers' winning total of 39. Illinois was second with 29, Notre Dame collected 28 for third. Michigan State was fourth with 21 and 19½ gave Iowa fifth place.

Lash exploded a powerful finishing "kick" to give his big Wisconsin rival, Charles Fenske, a sound whipping in the mile.

The time, 4m. 13.4s., replaced the 4:14.1 achieved by Ray Sears of Butler University in 1933.

In the two mile, Lash came home in 9m. 13.3s., well under the two-year-old meet mark of 9:18.3.

Chicago's Horch of Wayne University, Detroit, skipped over the 220-yard hurdles in 23.4 seconds, seven tenths of a second faster than the meet record set in 1934, while Bill Hawthorne of Michigan Normal, cleared 13 feet, 9¼ inches in the pole vault for another new mark.

Cornell Announces New Sport Captains

ITHACA, N. Y., June 5 (AP).—Captains for five Cornell University athletic teams were announced yesterday.

J. Hamilton Hucker of Buffalo was elected to lead the track squad. Jack Lozier of Elmira, a pitcher, and Walter Johnson of Hector, N. Y., an infielder, were elected co-captains of baseball. Herbert Sobel of New York, and Garrett Feary of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., are new co-leaders of the tennis team. Carson Cornbrooks of Colingswood, N. J., will captain the lacrosse team.

Charles Wilcox of Birmingham, Ala., was re-elected golf captain.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	24	14	.632
Cleveland	20	15	.571
Philadelphia	22	19	.537
Detroit	22	19	.537
Boston	16	26	.380
Philadelphia	16	19	.457
Washington	11	22	.333
St. Louis	11	22	.333

Results June 4
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 6 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 10, Washington 3.
Cleveland 8, New York 3.
Boston 4, Chicago, postponed.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Equipment Will Not Stop Them
When those "Vaulting Twins"—Earle Meadow and Bill Setton of the University of Southern California—make their final appearance in college competition under Trojan colors at the National Collegiate A. A. championship meet at Berkeley, Calif., later this month, it will not be any fault of the equipment used at those games if they fail to become the first 15-foot pole vaulters the world has ever known. Despite the fact that in almost every meet this spring they have been raising the record for the vault and were gradually approaching 15 feet, those in charge of the Pacific Coast Conference championship meet evidently failed to give due attention to the standards used in the pole vault, as after the "Twins" had raised the record to 14 ft. 11 in., it was discovered that the bar could not be raised beyond that height. So it is, the new world's record awaiting official approval is just one inch short of the coveted goal. True, had they been able to raise the bar another inch or two, both of the vaulters might have failed; but still it is greatly to be regretted that they did not have the chance to try for a greater height.



John Woodruff

Negro runner of the University of Pittsburgh, ran away with the 440- and 880-yard runs in the recent Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championships, at Randall's Island, last Saturday, no one can deny the fact that he is one of the greatest middle-distance runners of all time. Winning the quarter and half mile races which he made in an accomplishment which should rank him with the best of the year. It will be recalled that in the Olympic 800 at Berlin last summer, Woodruff had to run all over the track in order to get by runners who were in front of him. Yet he came through to a brilliant victory. Again, in the IC4A meet 880, Woodruff, pocketed at the 440-yard mark, slowed down to let the entire field pass him. Then he started after the pack on the outside and completely outran all of them. Under such conditions one cannot but wonder just what he would do if he ran his races with the judgment of a Ted Meredith. It is my opinion that he has it in him to break both the 440- and 880-yard records, and I shall be surprised if he does not lower both to such marks that they will remain on the books for many years to come.

Johnson's Great Comeback

And while speaking of the IC4A meet last week end, one should not pass up the remarkable showing of Ben Johnson, captain of the Columbia University team. Back in 1877 H. E. Lee of the University of Pennsylvania, astonished the intercollegiate athletic world by winning the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the running broad jump. In 1894 an athlete named E. S. Ramsdell, also of Pennsylvania, accomplished the same feat. These were the only instances in the history of that organization where one athlete had been able to capture those three events, until last Saturday when Johnson turned the trick. Considering the fact that the Columbia captain was unable to compete last year, due to a mishap in the intercollegiate meet of 1935, his work stands out all the more.

Fans Are Turning Out

If we may judge from what has already taken place this season, major-league baseball is going to enjoy one of its most prosperous years. Reports on attendance at the games played in the city last Monday show that at no less than 261,922 persons paid admission charges to the games played that day. Considering the counter attractions which were taking place on that day the figures become all the more remarkable and there was at least one city in which the attendance would have been at least 10,000 more had the gates not been closed because the park was filled. It will be surprising if nearly all of the 16 teams in the two major organizations do not close their books next October with black ink instead of red.

Ranger Victor Over Rainbow For Clean Record

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5 (AP).—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's new candidate for defense of the America's Cup, yesterday defeated Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, 1934 victor, in a fickle breeze to stand alone unbeaten in the opening trial races.

Two days ago Ranger trounced Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, third of the defense aspirants and a veteran of the 1930 and 1934 international sailing engagements.

Yesterday's race, as were the preceding two, was run in a very light and variable breeze, but furnished dogged competition in which Ranger was favored by a shift in the wind.

Hovey Takes Lead

It was Rainbow that Vanderbilt sailed to victory over T. O. M. Sopwith's first Endeavour in 1934. The America's Cup Committee, in signaling the yachts a 30-mile course, had intended to furnish a 15-mile beat to windward to a whistling buoy off Block Island and a run home of the same distance.

Hovey took the starting honors and Rainbow held the commanding position until the yachts approached Point Judith, about five miles from the start. There the wind shifted, and what had been intended as a beat became a reach.

Vanderbilt succeeded in working Ranger ahead and when she rounded the whistler, she had a lead of 2 minutes, 2 seconds. The race was won between Point Judith and the whistler, for during the concluding leg of the course, Rainbow trimmed Ranger's lead down to 1 minute 58 seconds.

The shifting breeze had converted the concluding 15 miles into a reach, and neither yacht was able to break out spinnakers.

Short Tacks Made

During the brief opening beat to windward, while the yachts made numerous short tacks, Ranger's crew handled her canvas noticeably faster than Rainbow's paid hands. Otherwise, up to the shift in the breeze, Rainbow had all the best of it and Vanderbilt was unable to shake Ranger free. The fact Rainbow was able to gain on Ranger during the second leg also impressed observers, for the new sloop had been expected to prove superior on that particular point of sailing.

One minor mishap gave Ranger trouble about halfway out to the whistler. Her main jib broke loose and flapped idle a few minutes before it was sheeted home again.

The cup committee, after the race, said the breeze was an 8.2 southwesterly at the start and a 12.5 knot southwesterly at the finish. It varied considerably in direction and weight throughout the contest. The summary:

Pacific Coast League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	40	23	.635
Sacramento	40	23	.635
Los Angeles	32	30	.518
Kansas City	27	19	

Business and
IndustryAmerican System
Lauded in N. Y.
As World's Best

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Claiming to represent the "unorganized majority" of persons neither on Government payrolls or relief, an audience of 3000 assembled in Carnegie Hall here under auspices of the Congress of American Private Enterprise for an old-fashioned town meeting to deal with questions affecting their economic welfare as individuals in gainful pursuits.

Farmers, tradesmen, small merchants, professional people and the white collar classes were represented in the delegates assembled from all sections of New York State, according to Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council, sponsor of the Congress.

From promotional literature and addresses, it was indicated that members of the Congress believed Federal state and local governments were spending tax money too freely, that relief expenditures bulked large among sources of waste, and that employer-employee relations had been artificially disturbed.

Too Much Government
The case of the Congress stated further that Government had gone too far in attempting to manage and direct the affairs of the American people, that the American system was superior to economic and social machinery in operation in other countries and that radical agitation in America was based upon interference by alien governments.

"Private enterprise must let the people of the United States know the importance and significance of private enterprise—not to any one group or class, but to the whole people," it was declared.

"During the early years of the development of private enterprise in America, we were able to rely upon the home, the pulpit, the schools and other sources in learning to develop the principles that made America great," R. Smith Payne, director of Cluett, Peabody & Co., declared. "It seems high time that we return to these sources of education to rejuvenate our economic thinking and call a halt on the attacks which are being leveled at the American system."

The capital gains tax was described by Morris S. Tremaine, New York state controller, as "primarily an invitation to the tax dodger."

Mr. Tremaine urged that independent citizens' organizations band together and obtain repeal of the law.

"The tide of radicalism is turning in America," Reginald Boote, chairman of the Associated Remington-Rand Employees of Ilion, N. Y., asserted, citing the Private Enterprise Congress as an example of the patriotic indignation at abuse of power by labor leaders and government.

"Politicians have knuckled down to professional labor organizers until the inalienable rights of the independent worker have about gone out of the window," Mr. Boote said.

"National and state labor relations laws are not in the interests of workers as much as in the interest of professional organizers and would-be labor dictators."

Women have the greatest stake in private enterprise and it is their responsibility to protect and preserve it, declared Catherine Curtis, national director of the Women Investors in America, Inc. Miss Curtis criticized women's organizations for supporting socialist enterprises and causes which, she held, were opposed to the interests of the American home.

Big Debt Seen Danger
Over-expansion in the public debt exposed American economy to serious dangers should a depression arrive before the nation has begun financial rehabilitation, according to Lewis K. Comstock, president of the Merchants Association of New York.

"American capitalism must quickly devise a new strategy to meet changed social conditions or it will be hopelessly out of step with its left wing opponents," Harold L. Varney, author, told the Congress.

The most dangerous opponents of capitalism are those who are careful not to wear the communist label. They are the men and women who under the guise of humanitarianism are continuously weakening the superstructure of the free enterprise system.

"If they must survive, the forces of American conservatism must find the formula of unity. They must awake from their apathy and their lulling over-confidence."

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North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank June 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea June 10
Wildcat Savings Bank June 12
Institution for Savings in Roxbury June 12
Blackstone Savings Bank June 12
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank June 12
Franklin Savings Bank June 12
Somerville Savings Bank June 12
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank June 12

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Vacations, Summer Sales Give Impetus to Retail Business

Commerce and
FinanceA. T. & T. Has Gain
Of 95,000 'Phones

By the Associated Press
The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced there was an increase of 95,000 telephones in service in its principal subsidiaries in May.

Sales Executive
Sees a Period Of
Marked Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—Business executives who keep prices in line during the coming months will aid materially in continuing the present rise to prosperity, Raymond Bill, president of the National Federation of Sales Executives, stated at a conference of that organization here.

Business men are beginning to learn, he said, that they can't go beyond what the market can stand in prices, and it is to their own interests to be most cautious in this regard. He told the conference that America is now facing the greatest period of prosperity in years with more people employed and more money in their pockets. Business men are not generally alarmed by the labor unrest, he declared, and predicted that during the next few months the labor situation would work out of its own accord.

Judge Ewin Lamar Davis, member of the Federal Trade Commission, said that 21 complaints of unfair trade practices and price discrimination already made by the commission will provide test cases which will "clarify the atmosphere" of many dubious points in the business. Trade practice agreements have already been approved for 200 industries and applications are being received daily, he said.

The National Federation of Sales Executives met in co-operation with the Chicago Sales Executive club and delegates were present from leading industrial and retail organizations in the country.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wells
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London
Tax evasion is a problem common to both England and the United States, but the methods taken to combat it are fundamentally different. President Roosevelt has recently launched a campaign against the "wicked rich," whose methods of evading their proper tax liabilities are, to say the least, ingenious.

The design of the campaign is to work up a public opinion, a body of acceptable conduct, which will be strong enough to frighten the wicked from their evil ways. According to the philosophy behind this method, it is no justification for the works of the rich that they have the law on their side. All their methods of evasion may be, and doubtless are, perfectly legal, but legality, it seems, is no excuse. This attitude suggests either that the Administration despairs of enforcing laws, and hopes to shock the wicked into salvation by the force of public propaganda; or that the problem is not considered soluble by mere laws, but only by a higher standard of public conduct.

Our British way of doing it is different. Tax evasion, and the devising of new ways of stopping tax evasion, is a game played, on the surface, at least, in the most gentlemanly manner. The story of the game is rather like the story of cricket; first the rules are laid out, then the batsman and bowler are altered to increase the opportunities for the bowler to defeat the batsman; then the balance swings the other way. In the tax game, almost each budget day finds the Chancellor announcing that in future it will not be permitted for the taxpayers to evade as they have in the past; one or other loophole is closed up, and the income tax accountants and lawyers have to rack their brains to find a new way to protect their clients' pockets. This last budget day the Chancellor not only tightens the rules, but also gives the bowler the bat, and the batsman the ball, and the game is on.

Perhaps one reason for the equality of the tax collectors on the one side and the tax evaders on the other is that the mesh of the tax commissioners' net is very fine, their examinations thorough, and small is the fish that escapes them. But further reason is the absence of any British tax on capital profits, or any allowances for capital losses. The very rich man can leave his money to accumulate in undistributed company reserves, to be handed out eventually as capital without tax; or can invest in the shares of the many companies which make a policy of distributing stock bonuses instead of cash dividends. These companies are mainly engaged in business which is rapidly expanding, and can use all earnings for expansion of capacity.

Protest Wins Out
As I wrote in this place last week, there is no direct tax discrimination in England against undistributed earnings as such, although the company income tax may be treated as a mild variety of such a tax. It seems now that the protests of the city against the Chancellor's proposed new tax on growth of corporate profits have carried the day, and the new tax principle is to be abandoned.

In London this retreat it considered a very inauspicious beginning to the Chancellor's new reign as Prime Minister. The city is triumphant over its victory. The Chancellor has been

Highest Profits
Tax in 1934 Paid
By Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—The largest taxes on excess profits were paid by the manufacturing concerns in 1934, with trade and financial groups following in order, according to an analysis of taxes on incomes and excess profits for that year made public by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Manufacturing companies were the leaders in both income taxes and excess profit taxes, paying \$262,466,000 and \$4,777,000, respectively. The group classified under the heading of trade, which included wholesale, retail and commission operations, while standing second in the amount of excess profits tax, with \$2,077,000 was third highest among the income paying groups, with \$92,200,000.

Public utility groups, while paying \$126,600,000 in income taxes, the second highest amount, paid only \$329,000 in excess profits taxes, according to the tabulations. "Business" classified under the heading of finance, including banks and brokerage, real estate and insurance firms, stood third highest among the payers of excess profits tax, with \$742,000, and were fourth in the amount of income tax, paying \$126,600,000.

The total amount of income taxes collected from major industrial groups and subgroups in 1934 was \$588,375,000 and the amount of excess profits taxes was \$7,673,000.

The amounts of the taxes collected from the various groups in 1934 as reported today were:

Business Group	Income Taxes	Excess Profits Taxes
Agriculture and related industries	\$4,198,000	\$80,000
Manufacturing	\$262,466,000	\$4,777,000
Construction	\$4,358,000	\$190,000
Finance and other public utilities	\$126,600,000	\$329,000
Trade	\$92,200,000	\$2,077,000
Service	\$14,883,000	\$348,000
Finance	\$742,000	\$742,000

Of the returns, totaling 528,898, for the year, only 145,101 reported net income, and 324,793 reported no net income. There were 89,094 returns which showed no income data, most of them from inactive corporations.

Their hopes seemed justified last winter on a price basis; for a steady increase in the requirements of consuming countries, particularly Germany and Italy, drove up world prices of wheat until Chicago futures were at the highest level since 1929. Broomhall, leading world wheat statistician, raised his estimate of import requirements of consuming countries three times, from 412,000,000 bushels to 430, then to 465, and then to 490,000,000 bushels.

Meantime much the same thing has been happening to wheat inventories as to those of other commodities in recent years. The huge surpluses of the early years of the depression have been whittled down, in the case of other commodities by restriction programs, in the case of wheat in large part by the recurring droughts of recent years. In particular, the American carry-over on July 1 has been reduced steadily since 1933, as the following figures indicate:

American Wheat Carry-over, July 1	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Millions of bushels	393	286	286	150	150

The Canadian carry-over has been similarly reduced, until last summer's carry-over of 1,000,000 bushels was down to the level considered normal in the 1920's.

Price Slumps Heavily
Early this April, at just about the time other commodity prices began to break, wheat futures in Chicago reversed themselves and started a down trend. The decline was due to expectations of a large winter wheat crop this summer, and also to the news that spring wheat plantings would be about 20,000,000 acres, in contrast with harvestings of only 11,000,000 acres last year.

The effect of this, however, has been to bring American wheat down to an export basis. The "near-month" futures reflect the market for wheat up till the next crop comes in, and are substantially higher than the "far months" or "new crop futures."

A new estimate of the 1937 wheat crop will be released by the Department of Agriculture next Thursday, based on the condition as of June 1. The estimate released on May 10, as of May 1, showed the following contrast with last year (in millions of bushels):

	1937	1936
Carry-over, July 1	150	150
Winter wheat crop	654	519
Spring wheat crop	229	107
Total crop	883	626

*Average private estimate June 1; May 1 too early for estimate of spring crop.

This is the crop-scare season. It was at this time last year that gov-

**Associated Gas Has
Good Gains in Year**

ITHACA, N. Y. (P)—Associated Gas & Electric stockholders at the company's annual meeting heard S. J. Magee, vice-president and general manager, report an income after expenses of \$36,348,448 for the year ended April 30.

Mr. Magee said the gross operating revenues were \$120,072,414, a gain of \$7,875,018, for the period and the net income increase totaled \$2,538,062.

He said the company's electrical output increased 14 per cent and its gas output 1 per cent during the same period.

Stock Analysis Bulletin
NEW YORK—A new periodical bulletin showing the relation of price to dividends, earnings and dividend prospects for 70 leading industrial, public utility and railroad stocks has been initiated by Shields & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, under the title "Graphic Comparisons."

The bulletin is designed as a simple means of comparing at current prices the stocks of these corporations, dividends and latest earnings being charted in percentage of current prices.

World Wheat Situation Putting
U. S. Again on Export Basis

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the considerable decline in the price of wheat in the last two months (from \$1.45 for the May contract to \$1.10 for the July contract) wheat farmers this year will "go to town" with the biggest cash return in many years. It is estimated that, barring further substantial changes in the current picture, the farmers will receive about \$1,000,000,000 for their wheat this year.

The reason is simple—the United States will have a bumper wheat crop this year, barring unforeseen and radical changes in the weather, and the rest of the world has a short crop. Hence the large American crop will not have the dreaded effect of driving the price to low levels, because it is expected that the United States will again resume wheat exports on a large scale, for the first time in many years.

The average American wheat crop in the nineteen-twenties used to run around 800-900,000,000 bushels. In recent years, however, droughts have seriously cut the crop down. The following table shows the results of the last six years.

Domestic Wheat Supply of the United States	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Winter Crop	818	144	922	818	144	922	818
Spring Crop	418	178	529	418	178	529	418
Total	1,236	322	1,451	1,236	322	1,451	1,236

Record Area Planned
Area planted last fall for the winter crop was the largest on record, when the Department of Agriculture refrained from its customary crop restriction program. The country's crop-to-crop carry-over last year had been reduced to nominal proportions; for four years production had fallen short of the country's actual requirements of wheat, and the farmers determined that this time they would raise a large crop or bust.

Their hopes seemed justified last winter on a price basis; for a steady increase in the requirements of consuming countries, particularly Germany and Italy, drove up world prices of wheat until Chicago futures were at the highest level since 1929. Broomhall, leading world wheat statistician, raised his estimate of import requirements of consuming countries three times, from 412,000,000 bushels to 430, then to 465, and then to 490,000,000 bushels.

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Retail Business
Up 8 to 18 P. C.
Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—A number of branches of the retail trade showed a more decisive forward movement during the past week, while in others progress was impeded temporarily by the spread of strikes, says the weekly trade review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Start of the vacation season and the approach of school closings, combined with the hot weather to expand retail sales to the largest proportions since late March, says the report.

Summer Goods Selling
"Sales of summer apparel," continues the survey, "gathered momentum vigorously, led by women's dresses, millinery, handbags, accessories and men's gabardine and tropical worsted suits. Rising with the temperature, movement of polo shirts, slacks, sports shoes and straw hats soared. Helped by the promotional events of National Cotton Week, purchases of cotton piece goods were larger than seasonal and attracted attention to fabrics of linen, silk and acetate. Warmer weather strengthened the call for electric refrigerators, ranges and kitchen appliances."

"Except in the strike-torn districts," says the report, "where declines were registered, the key cities reported sales from 3 to 6 per cent more than in the week preceding. When placed alongside the spurt in consumer buying at the start of June last year, however, the gain was narrowed, the estimated volume of retail distribution being only 8 to 18 per cent ahead of the comparative 1936 week, taking the country as a whole."

"Demand was brisker in the New England States, although the rise over last year's sales was lowered to 8 to 15 per cent. As shoppers pressed to cover hot weather requirements, sales in the East went over 1936 by 7 to 20 per cent."

"Fresh labor disturbances chiefly were responsible for holding down to 10 to 18 per cent over a year ago the increase in retail sales in the Middle West. Cheered by the improved crop prospects, freer buying lifted to 15 to 22 per cent the spread for the Northwest."

The South continued to lead the improvement by rising 18 to 30 per cent from its 1936 volume. With strikes subsiding to some extent and unemployment decreasing, the margin for the Southwest was extended to 12 to 18 per cent. Higher industrial operations and peak shipping activity maintained sales on the Pacific coast above last year's by 12 to 20 per cent.

Wholesale Markets Active
"New activity was imparted to the principal wholesale markets this week, as the passing of Memorial Day marked the inauguration of the summer retail-selling season."

As stocks of spring apparel nearly were cleared during May, estimates have been revised upward regarding the rise in summer retail sales. With gains in orders for some of the hardware, electrical and building material lines running as high as 50 per cent, wholesale volume was estimated at 18 to 30 per cent more than in the corresponding 1936 week," concluded the report.

**Carloadings Reach
New High for 1937
In Week of May 29**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Carloading during the week ended May 29 totaled 794,855 cars, a new high for the year, and an increase of 15,579 cars over the previous week, 148,043 cars over the like 1936 week and 232,173 cars over the like 1935 week, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Loadings of respective commodities with comparisons follow:

Commodity	Wk. End. May 29	Wk. End. May 22	Wk. End. May 15	Wk. End. May 8	Wk. End. May 1	Wk. End. Apr. 24	Wk. End. Apr. 17	Wk. End. Apr. 10	Wk. End. Apr. 3	Wk. End. Mar. 27	Wk. End. Mar. 20	Wk. End. Mar. 13	Wk. End. Mar. 6	Wk. End. Feb. 27	Wk. End. Feb. 20	Wk. End. Feb. 13	Wk. End. Feb. 6	Wk. End. Jan. 30	Wk. End. Jan. 23	Wk. End. Jan. 16	Wk. End. Jan. 9	Wk. End. Jan. 2	Wk. End. Dec. 26	Wk. End. Dec. 19	Wk. End. Dec. 12	Wk. End. Dec. 5	Wk. End. Nov. 28	Wk. End. Nov. 21	Wk. End. Nov. 14	Wk. End. Nov. 7	Wk. End. Oct. 31	Wk. End. Oct. 24	Wk. End. Oct. 17	Wk. End. Oct. 10	Wk. End. Oct. 3	Wk. End. Sep. 26	Wk. End. Sep. 19	Wk. End. Sep. 12	Wk. End. Sep. 5	Wk. End. Aug. 29	Wk. End. Aug. 22	Wk. End. Aug. 15	Wk. End. Aug. 8	Wk. End. Aug. 1	Wk. End. Jul. 25	Wk. End. Jul. 18	Wk. End. Jul. 11	Wk. End. Jul. 4	Wk. End. Jun. 27	Wk. End. Jun. 20	Wk. End. Jun. 13	Wk. End. Jun. 6	Wk. End. May 30	Wk. End. May 23	Wk. End. May 16	Wk. End. May 9	Wk. End. May 2	Wk. End. Apr. 25	Wk. End. Apr. 18	Wk. End. Apr. 11	Wk. End. Apr. 4	Wk. End. Mar. 28	Wk. End. Mar. 21	Wk. End. Mar. 14	Wk. End. Mar. 7	Wk. End. Feb. 28	Wk. End. Feb. 21	Wk. End. Feb. 14	Wk. End. Feb. 7	Wk. End. Jan. 31	Wk. End. Jan. 24	Wk. End. Jan. 17	Wk. End. Jan. 10	Wk. End
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Woman Chases Man' Handles
Deftly a Nonsensical Fable

Café Metropole (20th-Fox)—Head-waiter Adolph Menjou blackmails Tyrone Power into impersonating a Russian noble so that he may marry Charles Winninger, his daughter, Loretta Young, and Helen Westley, all wealthy Americans. Instead, romance has its inevitable way, and Mr. Menjou gets off lightly. Gregory Ratoff, Christian Rub—Adults and young people.

Call It a Day (Warner Bros.)—A heart-warming little comedy about the first day of spring and its effects upon the usually normal and conventional Hilton family. Bright lines by Dodie Smith have been retained almost in entirety and are excellently delivered by Olivia de Havilland, Ian Hunter, Frieda Inescort, Roland Young, Bonita Granville, Peggy Wood, Walter Woolf King, Anita Louise—Family.

Captains Courageous (M. G. M.)—Grand Kipling sea yarn is retold through the celluloid medium with photography and acting worthy of its author. One of the industry's finest, Spencer Tracy, Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, Melvyn Douglas, Mickey Rooney, Charles Grapewin—Family.

I Met Him in Paris (Paramount)—Seemingly bright young man and seemingly dull young man pursue seemingly sophisticated miss and discover that she's an old-fashioned girl after all. There are some shrewd snow scenes but your enjoyment of the comedy will depend somewhat upon how allergic you are to Claudette Colbert, Robert Young and Melvyn Douglas—Adults and mature young people.

I Promise to Pay (Columbia)—This company has finally succeeded in ringing the bell fairly and squarely with a good social melodrama. Shows how the loan shark racket preys upon the small wage earner. Story is simple and straightforward and there are many dramatic moments. Chester Morris, Leo Carrillo, Helen Mack—Adults and young people.

Make Way for Tomorrow (Paramount)—An even more probing dramatic study of the delicate social subject—how do the suddenly impoverished parents of a large family fit into the lives of their grownup children? Presented in its facts with a relentless impartiality. Cheers for Vina Delmar's script, which contains humor as well as pathos, and for Leo McCarey's understanding direction. Cheers also for the acting of Beulah Bondi, Elissa Landi, Thomas Mitchell, Elisabeth Risdon, Barbara Read—Adults and young people.

Come With Me
To Mexico

30

Zimapan, Tasquillo,
Ixmiquilpan

At Zimapan (See-mah-pahn'), where the Pan American Highway will lower you from 7500 feet to 6000, you will note first of all an old church with a fantastically blunt and lop-sided tower; but you will be even more impressed by the giant cypress tree in the yard—it measures all of 42 feet round the base.

Sunday is market day here, and if you are interested in picking up some huaraches, decorated wooden platters, or beaded bags, you might well look around.

Your next 40 miles will be wild and rugged. You will first climb to 6500 feet, and then drop back to 5500, where, at kilometer 181, you will cross the Rio Tula and find yourself in what might well pass for a representative section of the Grand Canyon, the walls reddish-brown and towering.

The Tula, by the way, is the same river you crossed back at Tamazunchale—but there it was known as the Rio Moctezuma. But don't be alarmed at this—this is name-changing in its mildest form. Wait until you get into the City of Mexico and discover that it is a good street indeed that can hold to one name for more than 10 blocks! For example, I started walking one day on Calle Artes, only to find after I crossed a street that I was on Calle Donato Guerra; and as I kept straight on I suddenly found myself on Calle Articulo 123, only to learn a couple of minutes later that I was on Calle Venustiano Carranza! But, of course, a Bostonian should not be totally unprepared for this sort of thing; for he is used to setting out on Winter Street, and after crossing Washington, having it moderate to Summer.

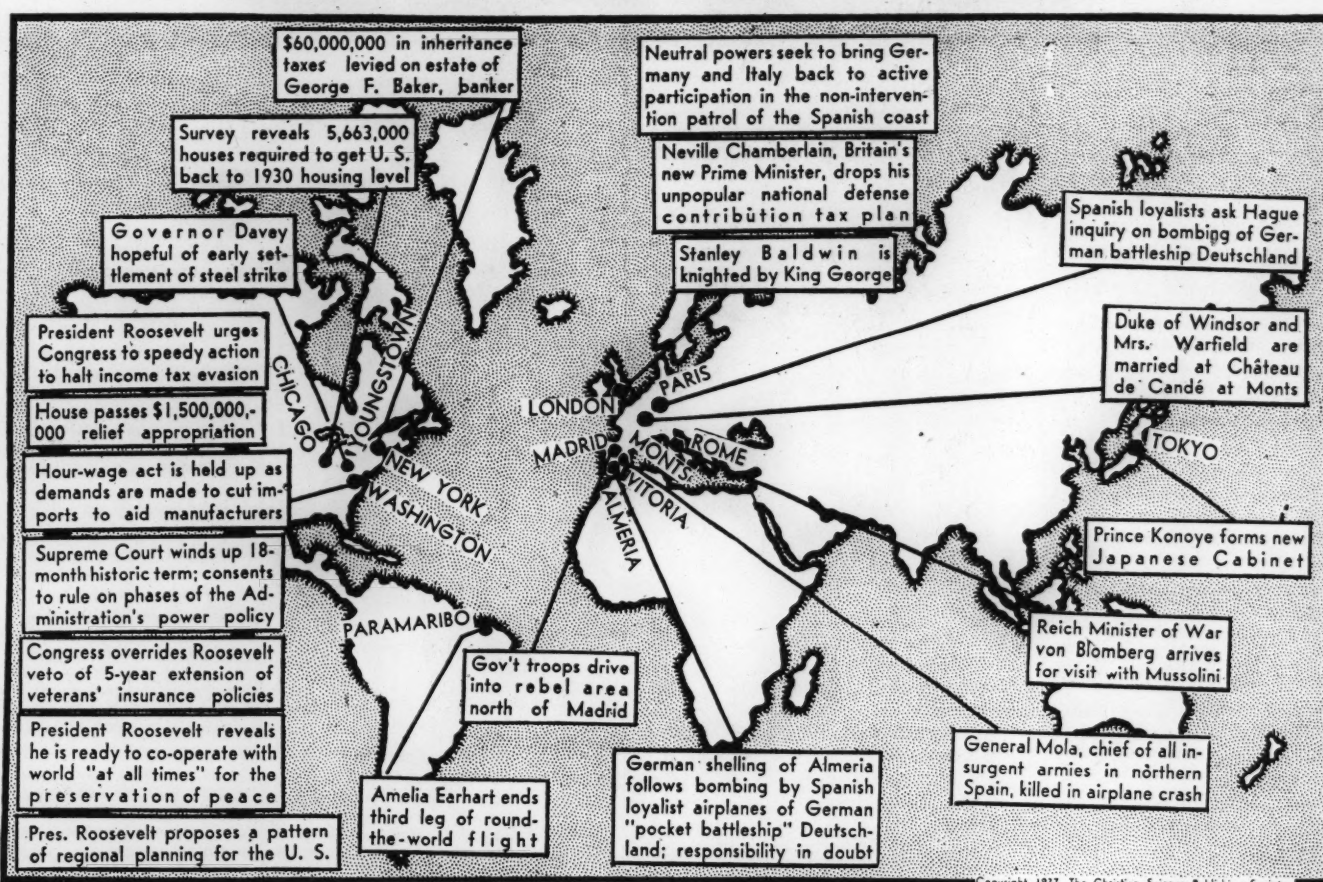
Beyond the Rio Tula, a mile or so on the left, lies Tasquillo (Tahs-key-yo). It was from this uninteresting little place that the Indian cangaroo I had met earlier in the day had set out three days before, carrying his 150 pounds of earthen pots—and he still had two days of puffing and climbing ahead of him before completing his 125-mile trek to Tamazunchale.

Twelve more fast-rolling miles and you are in Ixmiquilpan (Iks-me-keel-pahn'), where, if you happen along on one of the numerous market days or fiestas, you will find the most rather well populated with men, women, and children—and most of them will be spinning a coarse fiber as they walk, and perhaps driving a pig or two.

And don't feel that you should notify the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Wives if you see father on a burro and mother trudging along behind—she may not own a burro.—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Observation Game

Provide the players with pencil and paper. Ask them to look around the room carefully and write a list of objects beginning with a certain letter of the alphabet (the letter is selected by the leader). A time limit should be set so that the competition will be keen. The player who has the longest list is declared the winner.—M. F. R., Denver, Colo.

Daily Anecdote

The Better Part

"With your ready speech," remarked a young minister to Dr. Andrew Thompson, "I wonder why you spend so much time on your sermons. Many of the time I've written a sermon and caught a salmon before breakfast."

"Well," replied Dr. Thompson, "all I can say is, I'd rather have eaten your sermon than listened to your sermon."

Quotation for Today

GO NOT so far out of your path for a truer life; keep strictly onward in that path, alone which your genius points out; do the things which lie nearest to you, but which are difficult to do; live a purer, a more thoughtful and laborious life, more true to your friends and neighbors, more noble and magnanimous.—THOREAU.

In Lighter Vein

Acquainted

The vicar had just returned from a visit abroad, and a big crowd of his parishioners had collected in the schoolroom to meet him. Beaming with pleasure, the vicar got up to speak to the people.

"My dear friends," he started, "I will not call you ladies and gentlemen, because I know you too well."—Harford Times.

After the Party

Wife: "I suppose you realize what you did at the Joneses?"

Husband: "No; but I agree with you that it was wrong. Just what was it?"

Constant Renewals

"You say you've had that hat for 10 years? Why, it looks like new."

"Well, perhaps it's because I've had it cleaned four times, and exchanged it in restaurants six times."



"What if I am a few bars behind—I can catch up whenever I like."



Impatient Diver (to Jones, holding up the traffic): "Excuse me, but could you tell me the exact time the unveiling ceremony takes place?"

And Besides

A man went to a summer resort hotel on the New Jersey coast and signed up to stay ten weeks. After a few days he approached the proprietor and said:

"I can't stand it here any longer. The fish you had on Friday was not fit for a cat, and the meat you had on Sunday was not fit for a dog. Besides, the portions were altogether too small."—Wall St. Journal.

Curious

Farmer Fuddelmuch: "Yep; we've got all the new-fangled machinery there is. Our latest buy was two milking machines."

City Miss: "How interesting. But tell me, do they really give as good milk as the cows?"—Grit.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



The Pony Is Back

(Associated Press)

Kinkaid, Kan.

Melburn Van Buskirk's pony is home again—but it took an eight-mile walk, a \$5 bill, and some tears to bring it back.

The 13-year-old lad's mother needed a work horse and traded the pony and some other stock for the heavier horse. Learning the pony was to be sold at auction at Blue Mound, Melburn took \$5 of his own money and walked the eight miles to Blue Mound. When the bid went beyond \$5 the lad began to cry. Spectators, who heard the story, told the auctioneer, who dropped the bid back to \$5 and sold the pony to Melburn.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.

Door Mats

One day during a rainstorm a man called at our door with some door mats. He offered three kinds: a rough cocoa mat, a rubber one, and a rubber and wire type, which is the most expensive. He said that by going about on stormy weather he sold many more than he would in clear weather. When it rains or snows people realize they are in the market for his products.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Apprehend, comprehend—These words indicate an exercise of the understanding, both being derived from the Latin *prehendere*, "to seize," the prefixes being *ad*, "to," and *com*, "with."

"Comprehend" has taken on a fuller sense than has "apprehend"; logicians, for example, have come to regard apprehension as the first power or operation of thought devoted to an object. Glanville says: "Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction." When we comprehend, however, "we have all the ideas which the subject is capable of presenting" (Crabbe).

In brief, then, when we apprehend something we become aware of it; when we comprehend it we fully grasp it with the understanding. Most of us seem to apprehend more than we comprehend.

Blessed (Gal. 3:9)—In the construction "they are . . . blessed with the faithful Abraham," the word "blessed" is obviously a passive verb, and it should be pronounced as one syllable. Compare the use of the word in Jer. 17:7 ("Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord"), for here it is a participial adjective, and is pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Careful (Jer. 17:8)—In the construction "And he . . . shall not be careful in the year of drought," the word "careful" renders the Hebrew *da'ag*, a primitive root meaning "be anxious, afraid."

Cement—Se-ment' (first e as in debate, second short).

Dementia—The latest Webster's still records a preference for the four-syllable *de-men-ti-sh-a* (first e as in debate, second e and the i short, a as in sofa).

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind." Of course, where all is mind, there can be no dementia.

Fidelity—The first i is preferably long.

Bible Facts

Prepared for
The Christian Science Monitor by
THOMAS L. LESHMAN, M. A.

"I Fast Twice in the Week"

(Luke 18:12)

The law of Moses stipulated the observance of only one fast day in the year—the great day of Atonement, as recorded in Lev. 16:29—though certain other annual fasts, less binding in character, were established during the period of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon (See Zech. 8:19).

Some Jews, however, like the self-righteous Pharisee in the Master's parable of the Pharisee and the Publican, made a virtue of fasting "twice in the week," on both Thursdays and Saturdays, because, according to tradition, these were the days on which Moses ascended and descended from Mount Sinai. "There is," however, "no evidence that all Pharisees adopted this practice, or tried to make it a general obligation" (Plummer: "Commentary on St. Luke," p. 418). In boasting of his practice in the matter, the Pharisee was simply seeking to adduce further evidence that he was "not as other men" (Luke 18:11).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Doing easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is impossible for talent is genius."

Letter Juggling: Praised, Applied, Despair. How Many Marbles Has Each? Bobby has 30; Johnny has 30.

Fun with the INE's: Feline—cat; equine—horse; canine—dog; caprine—goat; bovine—cow; hyacinthine—porcupine; porcine—pig; ursine—bear; leonine—lion; wolverine—wolf.

Immutably—*Im-mu'-la-bly* (It's short, u long, a as in sofa). Whatever is immutable is not capable of change. This thought is clearly represented in the derivation, from a combination of Latin *im*, negative prefix, and *mutare*, "to change." "Changelessly" is a common synonym for "immutably," but the two adverbs differ in this: The former is applied to that which does not change; the latter to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

Incontrovertible—*In-kon-tro-ur'-tibil* (It's and first o short, second o as in obey, u as in urn; secondary stress on first syllable).

Although this is a coined word, the Latin roots *in*, "negative prefix," and *contra*, "against," and *vertere*, "to turn," suggest that that which is incontrovertible is so well established that it is not to be turned against, not to be disputed.

Intuition—*In-tu-ish-un* (It's short, first u as in unite, second as in circus; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "negative prefix," and *tueri*, "to look," were followed quite closely in forming our word; for intuition is an immediate penetrating gaze, a looking in upon—that is, a capacity for knowing by instant perception.

Intuition is an innate quality, not one acquired by book learning; and whether it is developed by understanding or experience, or both, may not be easily determined; but it is undoubtedly a fine manifestation of intelligence. And Mind shines most clearly through the clearest transparency.

Iota—*I-o'-ta* (i and o long, a as in sofa).

Iota is the name of the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; and because so little effort was required to make the character (i), the word was gradually used to express a very small quality or degree.

Preserve—Pre-serv'

As indicated by the Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *servare*, "to keep," that which is preserved is "kept as it was before"—that is, maintained in its original state, or "kept just as good as it was in the beginning," as the child put it. The word conveys a sense of protection which is so absolute that dangers and obstacles are reduced to nothingness before they appear.

Reflex—The noun and adjective are accented on the first syllable, *re-flex*; the verb is accented on the second.

Sojourner—The latest Webster's records a preference for accent on the second syllable, *so-journer*. Note that in Britain the prevailing pronunciation is *soj'-urnd* (short o).

Straightway—Remember that there is a similar word with a third a, "straightaway," so pronounce "straightway" so as to leave no doubts.

Vitiate—Vish'-i-ate (It's short, a long)

This word is closely related to "vice," for both come to us from the Latin *vitium*, "fault, vice." (The verbal form of "vitiate" is the direct ancestor of "vitalize.") To understand our word, then, we must think of it not only as "making weak," but as "making vicious." As commonly used, "vitiate" means "to contaminate, to destroy the validity or force of, to make ineffectual or faulty." For example, the starting of an automobile engine in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Amiel, which might apply to some cryptographers, for the basis for today's cryptogram:

"EJOTY DINOSX CRIH JHRDBN

GOTE EOGGOLQSH ON HISDTH;

EJOTY CRIH ON OVJANNOKSD

GJB HISDTH ON YDTONQ."

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words from the 7 letters below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A D E I P R S

How Many Marbles Has Each?

Bobby has 3 times as many marbles as Johnny. If Bobby sold Johnny 50 marbles, Johnny would then have twice as many as Bobby. How many marbles has each?

Fun With the INE's

Many members of the animal kingdom are described by adjectives which end in the letters "INE." As an example, the first has been checked below. Can you check the others correctly? This was suggested by a George School, Penna., reader:

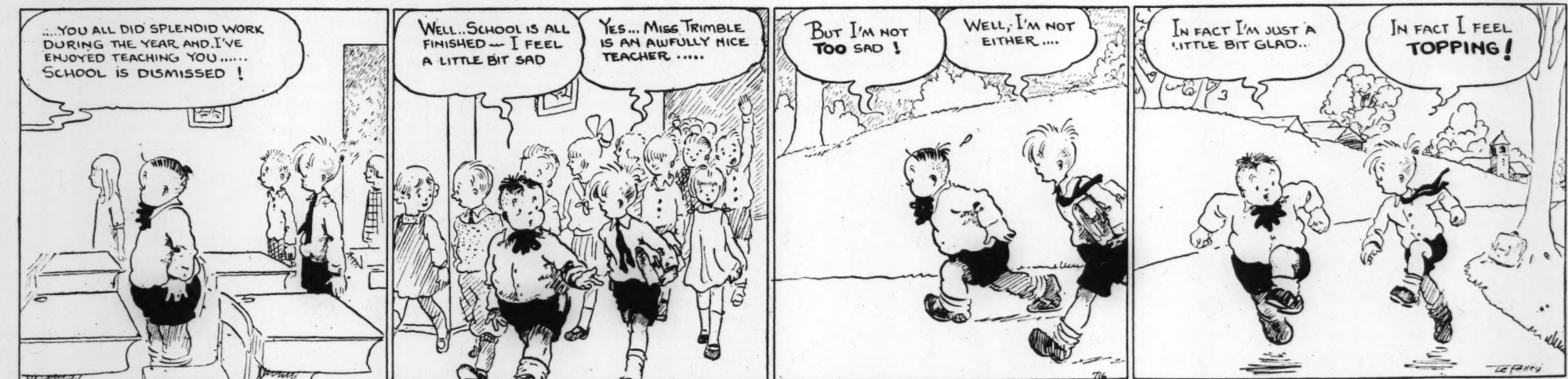
1	feline	pig
2	equine	wolf
3	canine	cat
4	caprine	lion
5	bovine	horse
6	hyacinthine	goat
7	porcine	dog
8	ursine	cow
9	leonine	porcupine
10	wolverine	bear

(Answers Appear on This Page)

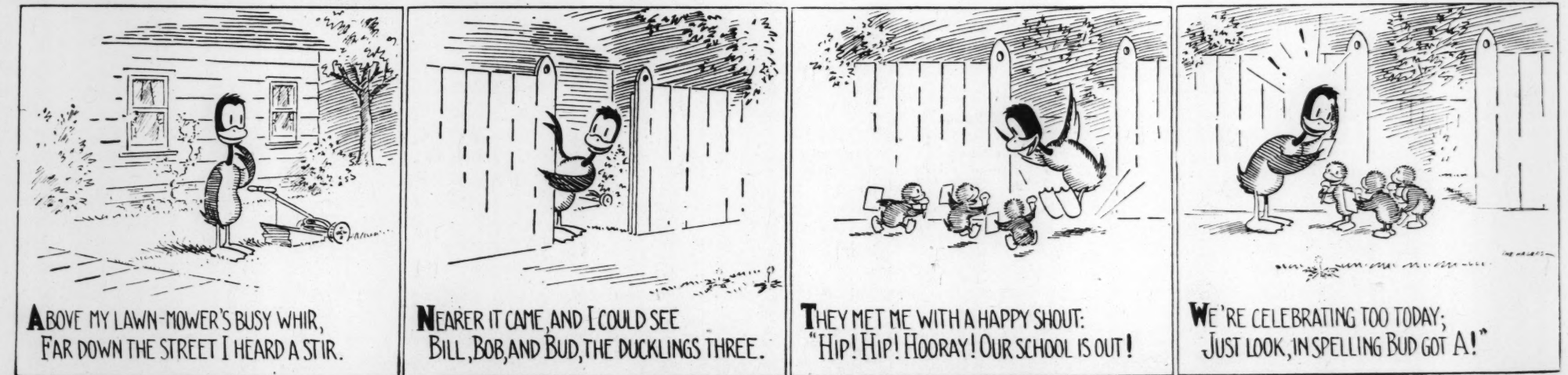
A Beacon

Happiness is not a thing apart. It is a quality of knowledge and of will; it is the light that shines from them.—Fielding Hall.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Last Day



The Adventures of Waddles—Summer Vacation



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear,"

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Editorials

Second Thoughts

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN has learned a quick lesson in statesmanship. It is a lesson handed down from one of England's greatest Prime Ministers, Lord Salisbury. "The commonest error in politics," said Victoria's Cecil, "is to cling to the carcasses of dead policies." The first action of Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister is to admit a mistake. The mistake lay in his last action as Chancellor of the Exchequer—proposing the excess profits tax he now abandons.

But this tax was no carcass; it was axed before it was born! Mr. Chamberlain has thus improved upon Salisbury's admonition. To that extent his backflip may seem to err on the side of inconsistency rather than wisdom.

The action redeems Neville Chamberlain from the obstinacy which has clung to his reputation. A better word for his leading trait might be traditionalism. Traditions came to Neville Chamberlain as family heirlooms. He and his brother Austen were reared to uphold a torch lit by their revered father, Joseph Chamberlain. "Joey" missed the Premiership by a hair. It must have been sweet satisfaction to Neville to attain his father's ambition. But five years ago an even sweeter triumph was his when he brought to fruition Joey's last and greatest battle. For the battle was pro patria; not personal. The battle was to rid Britain of Cobdenism and free trade. It fell to Neville Chamberlain in 1932 to announce the barricading of England behind a brand new set of tariff walls with preferences in the British market for the Dominions.

Neville Chamberlain has kept the faith with his father. How "Joey" would have expanded with pride had he been permitted to see his son leading his country into Joey's promised land. But he would have removed his eyeglass hastily as he looked closely at the business-like speaker on the government front bench. Neville! But Neville wasn't destined to do this! The son marked out for that honor was Austen, who inherited his father's political mantle, with monocle attached. "Joey's" satisfaction, however, would have been tempered only by surprise when he saw that the responsible Front Bench was a Chamberlain.

It is this tariff system which a Chamberlain adumbrated and another Chamberlain carried out that is being reviewed at the current Empire Conference. The tariff-cum-preference system is the thin end of the wedge of imperial autarchy. Shall the Commonwealth go forward with it? Is this the great Empire's true role in a world of which it is so tremendous a part? The policy, to many of those who are gathered in London, seems to shut out the United States along with other non-British nations. Is this politic even if the policy be regarded expediently as a storm cellar in a world of strife?

A Chamberlain who could compromise with Chamberlainism would be a rare bird of inconsistency. It has been said that, with a Chamberlain as Premier, there could be no compromise on the tariff-cum-preference system. But, according to Edmund Burke, "Little minds and great empires go ill together," meaning the traditional mind when new problems calling for new solutions crowd a British Premier's desk. Second thoughts may yet prevail over the tariff-cum-preference system which separates 10 Downing Street and the State Department. On the excess profits tax the new Prime Minister has shown that he can think second thoughts.

On Guard in Japan

KOMACKICHI NOHARA, in a new book, "The True Face of Japan," says that the stoic quality distinguishing the Japanese national character is derivable from the "educational earthquake." For years past there has been something seismic rumbling beneath political Japan. But the earthquake never happens, the country, with almost a French consistency, going from crisis to crisis, but without producing an irruption.

Another political crisis has just been surmounted with the appointment to the Premiership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The Prince takes the place of General Hayashi. At the elections in April, Hayashi was repudiated, but refused to accept the people's verdict till his position had become patently absurd. Once again there was a tiptoe expectation of a Fascist coup. Then Konoye, whose name means "guard," stepped forward, the heir of a great name in Japanese history. He has been successful in enlisting a Cabinet which, for a change, gives some representation to the political parties which swept Hayashi into oblivion.

The significance attached to Prince Konoye's appointment is due to his background just as much as to his position. Konoye, who is in his forties, is the protégé of Prince Soianji, the last of Japan's Elder Statesmen. An aristocrat, with a line of princely ancestors, he shares with his revered mentor a faith in democracy. Such a record, together with the fact that he is well known in the United States as a personable young man, makes the change of ministry of more than usual interest and of more than usual importance to the future of Japan.

Why Promote Tax Avoidance?

IN CONNECTION with President Roosevelt's drive against tax evasions, this newspaper asked the other day why the Administration did not go after some of the larger leaks, notably tax-exempt securities. Now Senator Byrd of Virginia has seized the occasion to renew his plea for a constitutional amendment ending the tax-exempt bond abuse.

The rule that the National Government could not tax state and municipal bonds is one of those inconveniences of the federal system. It grew out of the effort to avoid conflict between the two kinds of government. If the federal taxing power were abused, it could tax local government out of existence. But the effort to avoid a possible misuse of this power has resulted in great abuse of the exemption. Freedom from income taxes has been twisted into an inducement to investors in governmental bonds.

Although this applies particularly to state and city securities, the Federal Government has freed its bonds generally from the regular 4 per cent income tax up to \$5000 and some even from surtaxes. And it is safe to say that today the purpose of tax exemption is not to avoid conflict with other governmental jurisdictions but to borrow at lower interest rates.

Exemption from taxes is worth one per cent or more ordinarily. It may be argued that government saves as much on interest as it loses in taxes. But that is not certain. To investors in the higher income brackets exemption may be worth as much as eight to ten per cent. But since the interest rate on tax-exempts is fixed by the value of exemption to the ordinary investor, city, state and federal governments lose on the bargain.

More than that it is a devious rather than a direct method. Let borrowing be borrowing and taxation be taxation. Let governments pay the regular market rates for money they need—they might need less if they faced the full cost—and let them tax without favor according to ability to pay. Many municipalities are getting money today at an apparent rate of 2 per cent. As it is, the system plays right into the hands of the very wealthy, whom the President is particularly anxious to block from tax evasion. Tax-exempt bonds actually invite the avoidance of taxes by the upper income brackets.

Let Congress stop every possible leak of taxes—including those lost on billions of dollars worth of tax-exempt bonds! The Byrd amendment can't collect on the \$50,000,000,000 of such bonds now held, but it can head off leakage on the \$100,000,000,000 that will be issued in the next fifteen years if the rate since 1921 is maintained.

Substitutes

REPORTS consequent upon the shelling of Almeria by German warships in reprisal for Spanish Loyalists' bombing of the Deutschland add no luster to the armor of "non-intervention" with which Great Britain and France have been trying to protect Europe from the careless swordplay of powers working for their own interests in Spain.

The non-intervention committee has had the misfortune to appear three fifths interventionist and two fifths white-washist. Non-intervention has patently been a fiction from the start. Now the charges in the German press that Moscow was behind the Deutschland bombing, the move at Moscow to unite a "workers' front" to "save Spain," the mourning in the totalitarian states of General Mola's passing because it is a loss to the fascist cause in Spain, are straws pretty plainly blowing in an interventionist wind.

In such an atmosphere the efforts of Great Britain and France to preserve the non-intervention arrangement may appeal to forthright people only as another splashing about of the brushes in the whitening. The two democracies no doubt will be castigated for helping to perpetuate a hypocrisy. Yet how many people anywhere in this uncomfortably small world would prefer to see those powers compete in the dangerous tactics of bluff and gunfire which already have been exhibited as a possible alternative to collective efforts to "keep the ring" around Spain?

The hypocrisy of non-intervention has been plain enough. But the responsibility lies not chiefly with Britain and France. If they have helped to provide a "front" for insincerity, the usefulness of that front should not be overlooked. It has at least given the intervention-minded powers something to live up to, has driven their operations underground and made them less convenient, and has put them as it were "on the spot" in the eyes of world opinion.

Poor substitutes for honesty and for abidance by international law? Yes, but only in the same sense that an absence of war is a poor substitute for peace.

A CLOUD of UNIVERSES, similar to our own Milky Way, seems to have been discovered by a Harvard observatory located in South Africa. Barely within range of the most powerful telescopes, their distance is estimated to be about 100,000,000 light years from the earth. When the giant telescope being prepared on the United States' west coast is finished, we may find to our dismay that space is becoming rather stuffy.

Fighting Parson

Book News of the Day

BIOGRAPHY often serves to hold up a pattern of what mankind should strive not to be. Such a book is Prof. E. M. Coulter's WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW: FIGHTING PARSON OF THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, \$3.50). Its subject was born in 1805 in southern Appalachia, the country which brought forth Sam Houston and Davy Crockett. Orphaned at eleven, he became a carpenter's apprentice, and, converted to the Methodist doctrine, he began to preach at twenty. He was almost completely self-educated.

The southern Highlands carried religious conviction to the point of fanaticism; it was a strange and violent age; hatreds flourished in church, family, neighborhood and section, and there were almost no limits imposed by good taste. Brownlow conceived it to be his duty to castigate everyone who did not agree with him; and he entered upon a program of abuse and vituperation which ended only with his career in 1877. The Presbyterians and Baptists were quite willing to engage him; but, while their venom matched his, their ingenuity and their vocabularies were far inferior.

Brownlow inevitably took a hand in politics. Next to Methodism he loved the Union. He debated with Abolitionists as far north as Philadelphia, favoring slavery, for like most East Tennesseans, he had little use for Negroes. But when Secession became a possibility and finally an accomplished fact, he turned the vials of his wrath on the Confederates. His newspaper, the Knoxville Whig, was a great influence in holding East Tennessee to the Union. A sort of martyr at first, he soon left for the North, stumping the country, reciting real or imaginary "rebel" atrocities, and for a while his popularity rivaled Lincoln's.

With the progress of the Union forces, he became Governor of Tennessee, and so outdid the Carpetbaggers of the other seceding states that Tennessee, the first to leave, became the first State to re-enter the Union. His hatred pursued the Confederates with an inconceivable bitterness. He became a champion of Negro rights, burdened the State with staggering debt, and finally got himself elected United States Senator.

In the midst of all the graft he permitted, he seems not to have profited at all personally. And with all his abuse of denominational and political foes, he was gentle and considerate in his personal dealings.

Professor Coulter's book is a model of scholarship, backed by wide understanding and ample documentation. The style is crisp and readable, although the subject matter of necessity becomes tiresome at length. The work is valuable to the student, and of considerable interest to the general reader who would understand those terrible and fascinating days, whose more disagreeable features have passed away, it is to be hoped, forever.

K. C. K.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

There Still Is a Frontier

By Frank L. Perrin

THE door is not closed upon purposeful opportunity. There are still frontiers which invite and demand courageous and devoted service by those willing to go forth to overcome and conquer. It may be that there is no promise of adventure, or of those thrills which some careless chroniclers of history have depicted and dramatized in an effort to embellish the otherwise sordid record of the winning of the West and the subjugation of the American Indian. But there is always adventure where the purpose is high and the quest difficult.

Our new frontier, we may all be convinced, is that along which organized predatory crime has deployed its awkward and swarthy army of renegades, recruits, cunning legal lieutenants and graduate experts. So undisturbed do so many of us remain while the insinuating influences of lawlessness conspire against society that it may be we have failed to take wise account of what is going on in every community and every state of the American Union. We have come to the point, because of the continuing repetition of offenses against persons and property and the too frequent condoning, by courts, prosecutors, grand juries and trial juries, of offenses which should not go unpunished, where none but major crimes attract the serious attention of the people generally.

There, if we are thoughtful enough to stop, look and listen, is a new-old frontier. It is at our very door—not so distant that it cannot be readily reached, or so illly defined that it cannot be distinguished. It is to this frontier that a recruiting officer who is in every way familiar with the menace as well as the opportunity invites the youth of America if they are ready and in some measure prepared to serve. At Fulton, Mo., a day or two ago, in an address to the graduating class of Westminster College, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, painted a clearly convincing, though not necessarily alarming, picture, documented and illuminated by case records from the files of his office.

Speaking to a generation of young men and women reared upon or near the border line which separated the civilization of the '40's from the unexplored West of that period, Mr. Hoover capitalized the locale as adroitly and as skillfully as any motion-picture director

More Than One Leak!



Translating Our Times

Views From the European Press

France Proclaims:

TOO long has our diplomacy been one of formulas. . . . Taught by . . . experience, M. Yvon Delbos . . . used simpler language in his speech at Carcassonne.

He said: "There is what exists; there is what we hope; there is what we won't accept at any price."

What exists is a Europe divided by rival interests, torn by distrust and staggering under a frenzied armament race. What we hope for is a relaxation to allow cuts in military costs and so raise the standard of living everywhere and appease grievances causing misery and want. What we won't accept at any price is to negotiate advantages at the expense of anyone and from which all could not benefit, as this would tempt some to use returned prosperity and confidence for warlike ends.

In short, the policy of MM. Léon Blum and

Yvon Delbos can be defined and defended as a policy of honesty.—*Europe Nouvelle, Paris.*

NO doubt as to the present French Government's sincere and honest belief in its often reiterated phrase that peace is indivisible, but—

Germany Answers:

SUPPOSING that we effectually engage ourselves in the domain of international collaboration (as suggested by M. Delbos in his Carcassonne speech), apart from the League of Nations and collective security which weighs upon it, will France then renounce forging the circle that its alliance can establish around Germany? That is the question on which depends not only the future of Franco-German relations but the fate of Europe as well.—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

THE GERMANS see the policy of the alliances practiced by all French Governments since the war, as more or less directed against them. They believe the French are now trying to harmonize this system with a European policy in accord with German views, at the same time trying to consummate a possible Franco-German entente.

Hungarians Lament—

THERE is a censorship in Roumania. . . . The publication of the articles (in two Roumanian newspapers threatening a reign of terror among Hungarian minorities in Roumania if Mussolini tries to free them) was approved by the Roumanian Government.

Hungarian newspapers published on Roumanian territory are constantly being suppressed and confiscated.

The lot of Hungarians torn from their country by the Treaty of Trianon is difficult everywhere because none of the Succession States keep their obligations under the Minority Pacts. . . . The cynicism with which the Roumanian Government tries to annihilate the Hungarian minorities is a startling fact in the post-war history of the central Danubian Valley.—*Pesti Hirlap, Budapest.*

Roumanians Reply

WE ARE now witnessing a recrudescence of attacks by leaders of the Hungarian minorities against the acts of the Roumanian legislative and administrative power. . . . We believe these pretensions are made to weaken the structure of the Roumanian state. . . . If the [Hungarian] minorities really want to form part of [Roumanian] national life . . . they must not always be invoking treaties with the sole aim of maintaining constant tension between minorities and majorities.

Hungarian territory has not been mutilated. It has been reduced to its just proportions. What has been mutilated and will remain so is the arrogant [Hungarian] pretense to place the most different sorts of peoples under the yoke of a feudal minority that exploits and disdains them.—*Revue de Transylvanie, Cluj, Roumania.*

Turkey Excavates

KEMALIST Turkey, today . . . does its conscientious share of international research (to discover the origin of civilization). The Turk Tarch Karumu (Historical Society of Turkey), under the patronage of H. E. President Ataturk, started excavations at Alaca Hüyük . . . one of the finest examples of Hittite monumental art. Excavations there last year have established that there, in the very center of Anatolia, was a highly developed culture during the Copper Age (3000 to 2400 B. C.).

The period of the Great Hittite Empire is represented . . . by the Sphinx Gate . . . and parts of an immense building—either a palace or a temple. . . .

We (also) found vestiges of another older culture (whose) pottery showed marked resemblance to Troy and the Copper Age of Ahlatlibel and Alinar.

The Alacan Hüyük finds have given us light on the fine arts, religion and social organization (of the ages in question), and continued digging may enable us to throw light on the origin of human civilization.—*La Turquie Kamaliste, Ankara. Official Turkish Government Publication.*

The Wide Horizon

New Nationalism in Old Siam

By William Henry Chamberlin

BANGKOK
ONE'S first train-window impressions of Siam are that here is an old picturesque people, slow to change its ways of life. The wide stretch of paddy fields, Buddhist priests in their saffron robes, naked little boys riding astride patient water buffaloes and looking like replicas of Mowgli of the Jungle Book: these have been sights of the Siamese landscape for many generations.

The same may be said of the bizarre, many-colored architecture which attracts tourists from all over the world to Bangkok, sometimes called "the Venice of the East" because of its many canals, which branch out from the city's main river, the Menam.

But Siam's political life has changed quite appreciably during the last few years. Two coups d'état, both of them carried out with little if any bloodshed, led up to the abdication of King Prajadhipok, and to the emergence as the actual ruling power in the country of the People's Party. This organization is infused with the nationalist feeling which one finds all over Asia today, from Turkey to China. The directing force of the revolution, according to the general opinion of qualified foreign observers, was Luang Pradist Manadham, a returned law student from Paris who now holds the post of Foreign Minister.

Although the young King Ananda, now at school in Switzerland, has formally succeeded his father, Prajadhipok, with a council of regency to act for him, actual power is in the hands of the leaders of the People's Party. Following the fashion in modern dictatorships (and not only in dictatorships) the new regime has laid much emphasis on military and naval preparedness and on state planning and initiative in economic life.

I found one spokesman for old Siam's new nationalism in my guide and taxi cab chauffeur, a young Siamese with a limited knowledge of English but a good deal of business initiative, both apparently developed in dealing with foreign tourists. When I asked him for what purpose the tanks, airplanes and warships of the smaller types which figure prominently in Siam's armament program were needed, he replied: "We must be ready for any enemy. Look what happened to Abyssinia, because it had no modern weapons. We cannot afford to be crushed in that way."

The Siamese military budget has risen from 13,000,000 bahts (about \$6,000,000) in 1932-1933 to a record figure of 23,400,000 bahts in 1936-1937. There is an additional appropriation of 18,000,000 bahts for a navy, a number of destroyers having been ordered both in Japan and in Italy.

As the sole independent country in southeastern Asia, Siam occupies a pivotal political position of no small importance and is an object of concern to more than one Foreign Ministry. Great Britain, which has long enjoyed close political, financial and economic ties with Siam, is seriously concerned over the growth of Japanese influence in that country. Siam is encircled by British territory on three sides, by Malaya on the south, by Burma on the west and northwest. Siam's small foreign debt is floated in London. British firms have been engaged in promoting the export trade of Siam and most of the rice which is the country's largest product is sold on the markets of Singapore and Hong Kong.

During the last few years Japan has been making unmistakable bids for closer relations with Siam. Japanese economic and "good will" cultural missions have visited Bangkok. Overtures have been made for the establishment of an air line between Japan and Siam. (Bangkok is already an important airport, as it is on both the Hong Kong-London and the Saigon-Paris routes.) Japanese exports to Siam have grown rapidly and now amount to about 30 per cent of that country's purchases of foreign goods.

A periodic story that has caused some concern in Great Britain, and still more, perhaps, in Singapore, is that the Siamese Government, with Japanese financial and technical assistance, will cut a canal through the narrow isthmus of Kra. Such a canal, providing a shorter sea route from Europe and India to the Far East, might alter existing sea routes and would certainly injure Singapore, where Great Britain has erected a huge naval base, both strategically and economically.

I could obtain no confirmation of the existence of a Kra Canal project during my stay in Bangkok. My impression was that, if such a project ever existed, strong British pressure was employed against it, with the result that the idea was at least temporarily shelved. Japan's lack of sufficient capital to finance such an expensive project, and the fact that the canal, if constructed, would be almost under the fire of British guns from Burma at its western terminus, are other negative factors to be considered.

After talking with a number of Siamese officials, including Foreign Minister Luang Pradist Manadham and with foreigners of various nationalities, I gained the impression that Siam, disposed to resent foreign domination or tutelage, has entered into no binding and sweeping commitments or alliances with Japan. It will co-operate with Japan in so far as it feels that its national interests are being served by so doing—and no farther.